THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 165 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Americans Take Isigny in Normandy; Nazis Fight Stubbornly to Hold Caen

Tomato Plantings Urged; Veteran Aid Compromise; No Oath to Italian Crown

The World's Day—June 10, 1944

New England: WFA Warns of Cut in Tomato Pack

War Food Administration today urged New England Victory Gardeners to set out tomato plants since indications are that civilian allocation of tomatoes from commercial pack will be only about half that of last year. [Page 2.]

Nearly 200 Civil Air Patrol planes will take part in a State-wide test "bombing" to begin in Boston at 1 p. m. tomorrow. [Page 4.]

The Army today warned the public to refrain from bathing or entering the water in the vicinity of Nantasket, Allerton, or Hull in the morning or late evening on Tuesday, June 13, because "there will be severe underwater explosions" in those areas that day.

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly prepared today to appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court from the State Ballot Law Commission decision barring him from the Democratic July 11 primary ballot as a candidate for Attorney General. [Page 2.]

Washington: Veteran Aid Plan Announced

Congressional conferees on the "G. I. Bill" for aid to veterans announced a compromise on unemployment compensation, providing a maximum of 52 weeks at $20 a week for jobless veterans in the two years after their discharge.

The State Department accused the Finnish Government of "pro-German sympathies" as a result of Finland's suppression of a newspaper because of pro-Allied sympathies.

Legislation reducing the night club tax from 30 to 20 per cent, effective July 1, and boosting the national debt limit to $260,000,000,000 was signed by President Roosevelt.

In Europe: Italian Cabinet in Office on Pledge

The Italian Cabinet of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi assumed office without taking the customary oath to the crown, as represented by Crown Prince Umberto. Instead the 17 ministers pledged themselves to the Premier to fulfill their duties according to the constitution.

War criminal list added names of eight Nazi officials on the second anniversary of the Lidice, United Nations investigating committee named Karl Hermann Frank, protector of Bohemia-Moravia and Kurt Daluege, Gestapo General, for responsibility in the Czechoslovak massacre.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand has arrived in Rome, the first head of any United Nations government to come since the city's capture by the Allies.

Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, commander of the German Army of Occupation in Norway, had held a two-day conference with 21 Nazi generals at Oslo last week, Norwegians in Stockholm reported.

Marshal Titos' Partisan forces are gaining in their drive to occupy the German anti-invasion island of Brac, largest and most populous of the Dalmatian Islands off the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia.

National: Air Taxi Service Planned for N. Y.

Air taxi service between New York and larger airports within 200 miles will be available immediately after the war, if the plans of the Bronx Board of Trade are carried out.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York was indorsed in Spring Valley, N. Y., for re-election by the Rockland County Republican Committee, which rejected the candidacy of Augustus W. Bennet, Newburgh, N. Y., lawyer. The County's Democratic Committee had indorsed the latter, a veteran Republican.

A Coast Guard court of inquiry in San Francisco suspended the master's license of Capt. Joseph C. Chambers, after declaring him negligent in the shipwreck of the Navy transport Henry Bergh on a Farallon island off San Francisco, May 31. Issue of a first officer's license at once was recommended. The verdict can be appealed within 30 days.

The Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas was designated "The William Allen White School of Journalism" by the State Board of Regents in honor of the Kansas editor and alumnus of the institution, it was announced in Topeka.

Orient: Tojo Tries to Encourage Hitler

Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's "message of encouragement" to Hitler on occasion of the Allied invasion of Northern France was "played up with banner headlines" in Saturday-morning Tokyo papers, according to a Tokyo English-language radiocast beamed to the United States and recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

Educators Put Exchange Plan On Fully Democratic Basis

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICK, Md., June 10—Need for keeping international teacher-student exchanges free from the growing tentacles of nationalism and politics was singled out as a major challenge to educators at the closing session of the International Education Assembly, meeting at Hood College here.

The Assembly was startled by a forecast from Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, of Brazil, that the only real friends the United States has left in Brazil will soon be the Brazilian students who have spent time in the United States.

Dr. Tavares, a specal adviser to the co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who has been in the United States just a month, charged that the people of the United States have been lulled into thinking that the "good neighbor" policy is still in its "honeymoon" when actually "the stuation is very bad."

The Assembly voted to consider the problem of student exchange at length at its next session, for which no date has yet been set.

China's Case Cited

The issue was raised in the Assembly by Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, who pointed to the Koumintang's new control over students coming out of China and predicted that "all governments are going to have more to say in the future than in the past about student exchanges."

Dr. Duggan proposed that the educations from 30 nations at the Assembly work to have student exchanges controlled by private educational groups within the various countries instead of by governments, but added, "I'm afraid it can't be done."

Objection was raised by Mrs. Aase Gruda Skard of Norway, who said that in her country it would be natural for the Government to administer such exchanges. "Our Government," she said, "is an expression of the

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Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Norman Battle Still Depends Upon Reserves

Allies win first phase on beaches and now face might of German second defense line.

The Week-at-War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week, at a time when Allied fortunes were maturing brilliantly in Italy, and solidly but more slowly in Burma and the Far Pacific, the great and climactic task of re-entering Western Europe was taken in hand.

It is no more possible to foresee at this moment the outcome of the landing on the coast of Normandy than it was possible to foresee the outcome of those earlier landings at Salerno and Anzio.

But as the undertaking in France began, Allied forces were enormously heartened and their moral position enhanced by the fact that this new undertaking coincided with the superlative development of the earlier beachheads in Italy into the virtual collapse of effective German fighting power throughout Central Italy.

Every soldier in the new battle on both sides must have had somewhere inside his thought a reaction which enhanced the odds for the Allies and whittled them down for the Germans. What could be done in Italy could also be done from the beaches of Normandy.

Here Was the Proof

Here was the proof at the ideal moment. No happier coincidence of events on different fronts could possibly have been achieved.

As for Italy, the German retreat had not yet become a rout. But it was a retreat moving so swiftly from day to day that it almost certainly ruled out any prospect of a sustained German stand short of the Genoa-Florence-Rimini line nearly 200 miles north of Rome. Nearly 60 miles of this distance were covered this week as Allied armor broke through the German rearguard screen above Rome and dashed northwards for a maximum capitalization on the breakthrough.

As the German right flank on the Tyrrhenian Sea broke, the enemy began a general withdrawal on his lightly engaged front between Rome and the Adriatic where his position already had become untenable.

As for Normandy, the actual landings and the direction of their development during the first four days permit a preliminary estimate of at least the first part of the grand plan of campaign for France.

It remains possible that the

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Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Liberation Begins in France

An American paratrooper gives chewing gum to two small children in a liberated village in northern France. Correspondents on the spot report that the Allies' role as liberators is clearly understood.

D-Day Plus 1 on the Quincy: 'Pesky' Mines and Shore Fire

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. QUINCY OFF THE COAST OF NORMANDY, June 7. Delayed—I have counted 10 mines set off by minesweepers, any one of them capable of destroying this ship. I am sitting in comfort on iron plates of the upper deck of the Quincy, the only discomfort being that when the forward 8-inch guns go off, I get a concussion, a hot blast and cork in the face besides, a jolt and kick that rattles my steel helmet. But my ears have wads of cotton, which is all right except when I forget to take them out and can't hear when below deck.

This is D-Day plus 1, and the fickle French weather has been rain, then cold, then clear, sunny, and sparkling. All through it blows the stiff breeze that is upsetting or engulfing small boats on the beachhead.

Spectacular Display

There goes another mine. They are 2½ miles off. They explode in what Hollywood would regard as a pretty spectacular effect, going up to what I guess is the height of a five-story building, but it might be over the top of the 12-story National Press Building in Washington for all I know.

They are a beautiful sight—from here. They plume out in a dozen fountainheads like a juniper bush. Now the old battlewagon Nevada, which has been our next-door neighbor, is changing position.

It rises up in the middle like a Mexican sombrero and absolutely bristles with anti-aircraft. The Nevada, you remember, was sunk at Pearl Harbor. And here it is again a fighting ship.

I have a friendly feeling for it. Didn't it start shooting at the battery that was pestering us and the Tuscaloosa?

Good Old "Tusky"!

Good old "Tusky"! That's the way our crew refers to our neighbor on the other side. (Ouch! That gun again!) Cordiality grows quickly under fire.

A couple more mines plume out. They are methodically searching the Channel. Who wants to work on a minesweeper? They are covered with spray. They have long wires (Ouch!) at the rear, trailing to pop off mines.

Of course, a mine may go off when they themselves hit it. That is one reason for avoiding being on a minesweeper.

So far, the Quincy is unscathed. About a quarter of the crew comes from Boston.

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Headquarters in France Opened by U. S. Air Unit

Allied navies smash German attempts to cut off beachhead supplies—Bombers batter enemy defense lines—Kesselring's retreat in Italy becomes race with Allies.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The Allies are making progress today all along the Normandy invasion area.

Gains are not spectacular, but apparently steady. The town of Isigny on the main highway to Paveux has been captured. The Americans who took Ste. Mère Eglise are fanning out both north and south of the city.

Germans report fierce fighting east of Montebourg. This is less than 15 miles southeast of Cherbourg, and indicates a continuing advance up the peninsula.

Allied forces are approaching Carentan from two sides. In the Caen area, Canadian and British troops are holding firm against heavy enemy attacks.

Action has been particularly fierce between Caen and Bayeaux, where the Germans threw in three divisions in an attempt to split the beachhead in two. They were unsuccessful. The attack probably came at Conde sur Seulles, where it is reported today that the Allies are in contact with strong enemy forces.

More than 2,000 German prisoners have arrived in Britain. Some 600 of these were taken by the Americans.

The American 9th Air Force, whose job it is to provide ground forces with close tactical support, has established advanced headquarters in France, it was announced today.

This is a preliminary to putting advanced air bases into operation.

The Germans meanwhile have made three major attempts by sea to intercept supplies to the beachheads. All were turned back by the Allied Navies.

Four German destroyers off the tip of Brittany were routed by eight Allied destroyers. One enemy ship blew up, another ran aground in flames, the other two were hit, but escaped.

The air cover is up again today. American and British aircraft of all types are coming in over the French coast, flying low under an overcast, to blast enemy airfields, gun positions, and communication lines.

Some Washington sources say the Nazis have not offered more than a third of the aerial resistance expected.

Military men believed the next 10 days will be the most critical in this first phase of the invasion.

The war of nerves goes on. The Nazis still have invasion jitters, wondering where the next blow will come. Berlin suspects another possible landing on the Mediterranean coast of France from the direction of Corsica, Sardinia, and Africa. It has been suspicious of Allied forces in that area for some time.

Another Nazi guess has it that the Allies will try a landing on the Belgian coast between Dunkerque and Ostend. And from Holland comes word that German civilians have been warned to prepare for a speedy departure from that country.

On the Italian front the entire line appears to be in motion, and the Allied command has gone so far as to assert that "catastrophe" has befallen the German armies who are in full flight along a 50-mile front.

A Finnish communiqué, quoted Berlin, indicates that the expected Russian offensive has begun in a rather unexpected quarter—the Karelian Isthmus, north of Leningrad.

This is not confirmed from Russian quarters, although Moscow admits a pick-up in action northwest of Tarnapol in old Poland.

Invasion:

Breaking through German attempts to seal off their drive against the middle Cherbourg Peninsula, American beachhead troops in France have captured the key rail junction of Isigny, seven miles east of Carentan, and have driven north and south along

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U.S. War Chiefs In London Seen Aid to Invasion

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Announcement by the White House of the safe arrival in London of America's top-ranking military leaders—Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces—for post D-Day talks with the British war chiefs and with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, is hailed here as the logical, natural and necessary step to the initial successes of the invasion.

May Lowest in Ship Losses

Representative of the congressional reaction to the news of the meeting of the combined Chiefs of Staff in London was Senator Harry S. Truman's comment that it meant "speedier co-ordination and co-operation of all forces involved in the invasion." Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, saw the London military parleys as assuring "that every impetus will be given to the invasion to bring the war to as speedy a conclusion as possible." Republican Representative Clare Boothe Luce declared it to be eminently fitting that the nation's top officers be where the decisions are being made.

Another White House statement that was greeted with equal public and official welcome was the joint Anglo-American statement

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Old Homes on Beacon Hill Now Centers of Civic Activity

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aristocratic Beacon Hill, where the elite of old Boston once lived in splendor and social decorum, has gone democratic.

Out of a mellowed atmosphere of Bulfinch doorways, cobblestone streets and vine-cloaked, single-family residences within the shadow of the State House, civic, educational and political organizations of all descriptions today pour a daily flood of influential propaganda designed to promote legislative reforms and public improvements.

Climaxing a 20-year-old movement into Beacon Hill's century-old mansions of elaborately carved ceilings and arched stairways, innumerable clubs and associations of private origin have all but taken over the entire hilltop surrounding legislative halls, to spread down the steep grades of Mt. Vernon, Joy, Beacon and Chestnut Streets.

"Democracy in action . . . and I might add at its very best," was the way one member of the United Nations Association at 40 Mt. Vernon Street described the combined operations of these organizations working relentlessly for the public welfare behind mansion walls 18 to 24 inches thick.

Historic Figures

Doors that once opened proudly for such historic figures as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jenny Lind, Louisa Alcott, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and William Dean Howells today swing just as proudly on weathered hinges to private citizens giving their time to the promotion of a world federation of nations, to the protection of the forests, to child welfare and the upholding of civil liberties.

That's why there are no "for sale" signs to speak of on the crown of Beacon Hill. There's usually a civic group ready to snap up the ancient structures, many of which are too elaborate for private families but are just the thing for organizations desiring close contact with the legislature in the public interest.

Within a stone's throw of the State House dome there are more than 100 of these organizations sheltered in the spacious halls and social rooms of the old-time, all-brick homes. There's the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts housed in the former town residence of Eben D. Jordan, founder of Jordan-Marsh Company, at 46 Beacon Street. There's the World Peace Foundation and United Nations Association at 40 Mt. Vernon, one-time home of the old

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Nazi Strategy As Battle For France Rages

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British and American Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 10—It is possible today to draw a more complete picture of the battle for Normandy as it appears from Supreme Headquarters.

The Germans' first reaction to the Allied invasion was to attempt to deal with the initial landings, both from the air and sea with the forces available locally.

It is clear now that Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had no advance information as to just when and where the Allied blow would fall.

Accordingly, their forces were disposed along virtually the entire

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Vichy Sees Negotiator's Role In Allied-German Stalemate

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—NBC said yesterday that Berlin Radio is "apparently getting ready for a possible fall of the Vichy Government."

It recorded a Berlin radiocast saying "the People's National Government is ready to take over if the French Government does not do its duty."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a proclamation to the French people, dropped on enemy-held areas, yesterday declared: "The day of liberation has dawned. . . . All persons must continue their present duties unless otherwise instructed. . . . It will be for the French people to provide their own civil administration . . . members of the French military mission attached to me will furnish assistance to this end."

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radiocasts by members of the Vichy "government," including the tearful address of Marshal Philippe Pétain since the outbreak of the invasion, establish the extreme nervousness of the French "collaborationists" who see their rule crumbling under the strokes of the Allied forces.

There are few persons in Vichy who still believe in a German victory, but far from admitting that their game is up the French "Quislings" are likely to stage a new show. Thus, there is great political activity behind the scene. Their shrewd preparations to organize a new political setup acceptable to the Allies are encouraged by the reluctance of the United States to settle the French political issue before military liberation of the country is achieved.

It is significant that Marshal Pétain, who had been silent for long months, has again appeared in the foreground while little has been heard of his Premier, Pierre Laval. The schemers in Vichy know only too well that M. Laval is considered the "bad villain" of French politics, while the veteran Marshal still has some friends in the Allied camp.

In recent speeches, the Marshal has carefully restrained from making any statement in Germany's favor. He merely has appealed to the French people to avoid "anarchy" by rising against the Nazis. But he put great stress on the "bolshevist danger" which threatened Europe's "Christian civilization."

His trips to Paris and to other French cities were well timed to apprise the French people that

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Brazil on March —But Where To?

As Brazil enters a period of unprecedented economic growth and military power, the aims of this largest South American country become vital to the whole Western Hemisphere.

Five main aims are singled out in today's article of the series on "Uncensored South America." In all of these aims the Vargas regime claims leadership, with the conspicuous exception of democratic forms in government.

Where is Brazil headed? More details on First Page, Second Section.

Religion and the War

By Religious News Service

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN RUSSIA, June 10—Back from the first air attack on enemy objectives in Romania launched from Soviet soil, American bomber crews here gave a firsthand impression of what religion means to fighting airmen.

"You know," said Lieut. Meyer Trachtenberg of New York City, veteran of 36 missions, "you sure get to believe in God on these trips." A group of fliers gathered around the fuselage of a Flying Fortress nodded agreement.

"You can do more praying in five minutes of a bomb run than in the rest of your lifetime," explained Staff Sergeant Jesse Wade of Morgantown, Va.

"This business of flying," said Lieut. Jay Marlowe of Lexington, Ky., "will make a Christian of you just about as fast as anything can."

Although most of the men admitted that flying made them believe more in God, they indicated that among themselves they rarely talk about religion, save in moments of stress.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Melrose—Sunday.

Waltham—(North Section)—Sunday.

Walpole Sunday.

Brockton—Monday.

Tomatoes on Must List For Victory Gardeners

"Tomaytoes" or "tomahtoes" just won't be available in quantities enough for civilians to continue the age-old argument on pronunciation unless Victory Gardeners get busy at once and produce this important vegetable—or is it a fruit?—the War Food Administration warned today.

Invasion requirements by the armed forces of the United States and its Allies indicate that the civilian allocation of canned tomatoes and tomato juice from commercial pack will be only about one half of the amount available last year, the WFA points out.

"Tomatoes are easy to grow, easy to can, and one of the best protective foods," said John H. Sullivan, Area Supervisor, WFA, today. "No Victory Garden should be without them. Now is the time to plant. Soon, it will be too late," he warned.

Well-developed tomato plants may be transplanted in Massachusetts up until July 1, it was stated today. A survey among growers of tomatoes and tomato plants in Massachusetts indicates that plants are still available to Victory Gardeners—but in extremely limited quantities.

Set Deeper Than Usual

The May 18-19 freeze practically wiped out the tomato crop in Bristol County, the biggest section in the Bay State devoted to growing tomato plants. There are not enough plants to replace these, according to Milton Allen, President of the Massachusetts Market Gardners Association, and, of course, there is not enough time now to grow the tomatoes from seed.

Mr. Allen urged Victory Gardeners to set out every available tomato plant. Some of these may be "leggy," he said, but good results may be obtained by transplanting such plants in trenches, setting them deeper than usual, and protecting them from drought and cut worms. He recommended Bonny Best, John Baer, Rutgers, and Marglobe as the four top varieties, both from a home and market standpoint.

Both Food and Drink

Canned tomatoes have played a vital part in all movements of the armed forces, and are particularly valuable in the present invasion, since they provide both food and drink. Here is a nourishing drinking fluid which would substitute for water in case normal water supplies were destroyed or polluted, it was explained.

Thousands upon thousands of bushels of tomatoes were produced by Victory Gardeners in Massachusetts last year. More will be required this year to meet unprecedented demands.

And, finally, here's a suggestion for those who are unable for one reason or another to maintain a Victory Garden: Get out to the farms and help the labor-short farmer when harvesting time draws near. Last year, because of inadequate help, thousands of bushels of tomatoes went to waste on the vines for want of picking. Such waste of good food can be avoided if everyone pitches in, and plants and harvests the once-neglected "love apple."

Kelly to Fight In Court For Ballot Place

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, barred from the July 11 Democratic primary ballot by a ruling of the Massachusetts State Ballot Law Commission, today planned to carry his fight for reinstatement on the ballot to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The Boston lawyer stated that "if need be" he would run on a sticker campaign in the July primary.

By a unanimous vote yesterday, the three members of the State Ballot Law Commission ruled Mr. Kelly's name off the ballot on the grounds that signatures on his nomination papers "were forged and that others were placed thereon by fraud."

In a reply to the Commission's charges, Mr. Kelly said that the "Ballot Law Commission has illegally and unfairly denied me the right to have my name printed on the Democratic ballot, thereby depriving the Democratic and independent voters of the Commonwealth the right to a free choice to the office of Attorney General."

Mr. Kelly had only recently announced his withdrawal from the contests for Governor and United States Senator on the Democratic ticket "in the interest of party harmony."

Political circles pointed out that if Mr. Kelly runs on a sticker campaign in the primary, it will be the first such state-wide campaign in nearly 25 years. In 1930, Fred J. Burrell was defeated by James Jackson, a sticker candidate, for the post of State Treasurer.

Chairman Joseph A. Conway of the Ballot Law Commission also announced that the Prohibition Party ticket is valid. Charles J. Danforth of Newton had protested against the state convention certificate of nomination filed by the Prohibition Party, as well as the nomination of every candidate purporting to be placed in nomination by the certificate.

Illegal Operators Of Autos Sought

Continuing its State-wide drive against the illegal operation of automobiles, the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles had its entire force of inspectors working with police today in a search for unlicensed operators and unregistered cars.

The huge checkup began yesterday afternoon, and of the 3,000 motorists stopped in Boston, only two were found to be unlicensed operators. Both were scheduled to appear in court today. In Brighton, where nearly 800 operators were stopped, 30 were found to be without a license or registration in their possession. All were ordered to leave their cars at the curb until they could produce their papers.

The drive was ordered by Registrar Frank A. Goodwin, who said that information had reached him that many cars, not properly registered or insured, were being operated in the State. To prevent a motorist from being stopped constantly throughout the drive, police are putting a red "OK" sticker on the windshields of those cars which they inspect and find to be in order.

Misspelled Word In Boston Diplomas

Boston high-school graduates had the last laugh on the school authorities yesterday as it was discovered that the word "certify" on their diplomas had been misspelled "certiey."

A quick checkup disclosed that it was a printer's error. Although the printing company offered to replace the diplomas, and school officials said new ones would be available, general opinion seemed to be that the 1944 diplomas would be retained "as is" as collectors' items.

Boys in uniform and parents and relatives of boys now serving in the armed forces on different fronts stood with the hundreds of seniors who received their diplomas yesterday at six Boston high schools.

These were the Jamaica Plain High, Boston Trade School, Dorchester High School for Boys, East Boston High, Brighton High, and Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls.

Garnishment-Bill Resolve On Civil Pay Is Backed

A resolution indorsing the Kefauver bill, which provides for garnishment of the wages and salaries of civil employees, was unanimously passed by members of the New England Retail Credit Grantors, who ended their twenty-third annual conference at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, yesterday.

Election of officers named William J. Kirby, of Gilchrist Company, Boston, President; William F. Crowley, Springfield, Vice-President; Marshall W. Hunt, Lynn, Secretary-Treasurer, and Josel Pincus, of Providence, a National Director. The following New England Directors also were named: Charles Donilon, Providence; Louis T. McMahon, Filene's, Boston; John F. Madden, Chandler's, Boston; Donald French, Augusta, Maine; John A. Hendry, Montreal, and William Kalaus, Bridgeport, Conn.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

All-Service Show in Rehearsal

'Direct Hit' Set for Monday Opening

Fairly bursting with G. I. talent, as well as civilian talent, is the all-Service show, "Direct Hit," which will open at Boston Garden Monday evening, coincidental with the beginning of the drive for the Fifth War Loan, the Massachusetts War Finance Committee disclosed. Grouped around a piano in choral practice are, left to right, Spar, Yeoman, Third Class, Virginia Clark; Wac Sergeant Frieda Gusfield, formerly of the Chicago Opera; Sergeant Dave Thomas, Army choral director, with music script in hand; Private Sherman Feller, Army song writer, at piano, former announcer at Station WEEI, Boston; Spar Audrey Pettersen and Wave, Storekeeper, Third Class, Doris Holman, former clerk in The Christian Science Monitor News Department, seated on piano; and standing, Wave, Storekeeper, Third Class, Lucy Miller.

Massachusetts Boys' State Starts June 25 at Amherst

Massachusetts Boys' State will come into existence at Amherst on Sunday, June 25, and will last until the following Sunday. During that week, 311 high-school juniors from cities and towns all over the Bay State will learn at firsthand how to run a government. They will serve on city councils, governors' councils, boards of selectmen, various city and town commissions. They will hold elections and they will be their own judges and juries.

The American Legion Department of Massachusetts, which is sponsoring the project, says, "We are not training them to be ordinary politicians, but statesmen."

Each boy will have won his week at Boys' State because he has displayed outstanding qualities of leadership, scholarship, and sound character. Governor Saltonstall has commended the Legion for this step, saying, "This appeals to me as a splendid program in the interests of good citizenship. The future of our country will depend in large degree on the community responsibility which our young people assume."

Done in 35 Other States

The American Legion in 35 other states has already held annual Boys' States, with notable results. The Legion began the idea in 1935, with its Department of Illinois establishing the first program. The pattern is the same in each state and uses proved methods of procedure.

Each Legion Department sponsoring a Boys' State is required, furthermore, to evolve a textbook. In the Bay State, the book will be called "Massachusetts Government in Brief," and contains about 80 pages of text, assembled by a subcommittee of teachers who are among the Legionnaires serving on the Boys' State Committee.

Chairman of the activity is Tracy Dibble, former Commander of East Lynn Post, and now Department Second Vice-Commander.

The boys for this year's Boys' State—the project will be repeated annually — have been chosen by Legion Posts, Rotary Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, Legion Auxiliary units, and several other groups. Until April, only Legion Posts were permitted to select candidates.

"It is still an experiment as far as Massachusetts is concerned," Mr. Dibble explained, "and we thought it would be just as well to be answerable only to the Legion this first year for any mistakes we might make."

Expense Is $20 a Boy

At the last, however, the lists were thrown open, and even Phillips Andover Academy is sending one boy. The expense is $20 a boy, plus transportation to and from Amherst. Massachusetts State College is making all its facilities available to the boys—dormitories, swimming pool, tennis courts, ball fields, auditoriums, classrooms, dining rooms.

As they register on Sunday, the boys will automatically be made members of the Federalist or Nationalist "party," alternately. Each will be assigned to a 'town" or "city," depending on which form of government he lives under at home. There will be four towns, four cities—and four "counties," each made up of one town and one city.

Instruction in parliamentary law, primary elections, theory of government will occupy the first day or two, and all elections will be completed by Wednesday. That night the elected officers will be inaugurated into their offices by corresponding officers from the State government and from the City of Boston. Mayor Tobin of Boston, and Town Manager Francis R. Atkinson of Stoughton are co-operating closely with Boys' State and will give instruction in the governmental problems of their types of government.

To Publish a Newspaper

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House, will start their prototypes off on similar duties at Boys' State.

Mr. Dibble hopes to obtain someone to talk on State government in lieu of Governor Saltonstall, who will be in Chicago at the Republican National Convention.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is putting on a demonstration and talk for the boys one night; the Registry of Motor Vehicles will entertain and instruct them on another night. The very first event of the week will be a demonstration of naturalization proceedings, staged by Legionnaires and showing half a dozen actual cases, some where naturalization was possible, others where the applicant was rejected.

Boy's State will publish a daily newspaper throughout the week, written, edited, and mimeographed by the boys themselves.

It is expected that every boy at the College will have some active part in the program. The supervisory and operating staff furnished by the Legion numbers 35. There will be a Legionnaire who acts as counselor for each "town" and "city," so that supervision will be thorough, though not oppressive.

Wollaston Credit Official Heads National Association

At a directors' meeting of the Credit Union National Association, Louis S. Cashman, of Wollaston, Treasurer of the New Haven Railroad Employees Credit Union, yesterday was elected President. The meeting was held at the Parker House in Boston.

Miss Agnes C. Gartland of the Massachusetts Officers' Federal Credit Union, Boston, was re-elected Managing Director of C. U. N. A. Robert A. Devlin of the Monsanto Chemical Company "Merchemco" Credit Union, Everett, was elected Vice-President.

Auto Use Tax Stamps On Sale at Post Offices

Federal "Auto Use Tax" stamps, which must be obtained by all automobile owners on or before July 1, were placed on sale today at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Federal Building, Boston, and at all post offices in New England. Failure to display the stamp prominently on the windshield of a car may result in court action and fines.

Manpower Talk Listed For Ad Club

Manpower problems are to be discussed by Lawrence A. Appley, Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission, at the last regular seasonal luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, at the Hotel Statler, Monday, June 12, at 12 noon.

Mr. Appley is to speak on "Manpower Dynamics," a subject of much interest to industrial Boston, some portions of which will be affected by the 48-hour week which goes into effect this month.

Lieut. Commander Jack Dempsey and Sergeant Gene Autry are to make brief addresses at the luncheon meeting, through the co-operation of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee. Capt. Charles J. Sharley, of Boston, is to tell of some of his experiences while flying for the Air Transport Command "over the hump"—that is, from India to China and back over the Himalaya Mountains.

At this meeting, retiring president Frederick W. Bliss of the General Electric Company will pass the gavel over to the new president Paul N. Swaffield of the Hood Rubber Company.

Many Advertising Club members will, however, attend the First District Conference of the Advertising Federation of America to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., from June 25 to 27. The Boston club will be host at the AFA luncheon on Tuesday, June 27, when John Sterling, publisher of This Week magazine, will be the principal speaker. His subject will be "Advertising in the Last War and This War."

Still Plenty of Fun in Picnics Even Without All Accessories

"Let's not bother with a big dinner tomorrow. Let's just pack a picnic lunch and hike off to some quiet spot and enjoy it.

Sounds easy. And, for the most part, practically all of the commonly accepted picnic lunch food items are not too difficult to obtain.

But, when it comes to the accessories—the paper napkins, paper cups and plates, and wooden spoons and forks—well, a distributor who was queried about these products, and told that it was desired to include a paragraph or so about them, summed it up nearly in a single sentence:

"You'll be lucky if you get any."

Fact is, paper manufacturers have had their quotas of these picnic items drastically curtailed. Practically all of their output has been spoken for by Uncle Sam for the big picnic across the pond. This is especially true of paper drinking cups and plates. The armed services use tremendous quantities.

Using Dampened Cloth

Wooden spoons and forks are even more difficult to obtain—if that is possible.

Wax paper, in which the sandwiches and cakes may be wrapped, is a little easier to find. But, even this is rapidly growing scarce. Those fortunate dealers who have excess stocks of picnic supplies left over from last season have no trouble in disposing of their somewhat limited varieties.

But, if one can forego the accessories and get right down to food items—packing the sandwiches in slightly dampened cloth napkins or dish towels, and taking along a few of the odds and ends of dishes and using the kitchen "silverware"—there's still planty of fun in a picnic.

Bread is plentiful, and so is butter today, if you still have ration points enough. When it comes to sandwich fillers, canned and ready-to-eat meats are still on the plentiful list—and ration free. Canned fish—shrimp, lobster, salmon, and tuna—are growing scarce, although some grocers still have fairly good stocks of some of these on their shelves.

Familiar Items Plentiful

Peanut butter, jams and jellies, and olives and pickles are all plentiful. Eggs—and what could be more delicious than a few deviled, hard-boiled eggs as a standby—are very plentiful. They can be prepared in a dozen attractive ways, or served right in the shells—hard-boiled, not forgetting to tuck in the salt and pepper.

Potato chips, and any number of the fresh vegetables—tomatoes, radishes, green peppers, cucumbers, celery and lettuce, and even raw carrots—are all plentiful and go well on a hot day. Nice in salads, too.

Cheese, while not too plentiful, and still taking ration points, may be obtained in a number of varieties in most stores.

Fresh fruits—except for strawberries—are generally plentiful, and oranges and lemons contribute their part as thirst-quenchers. Served whole, or cut up in salads, fruits add much to a deliciously cool picnic luncheon.

So, having decided by now that tomorrow will be just the day for that picnic luncheon, haul down the basket, and gather the food items together for a real time.

After all, who cares too much about paper plates, cups, and napkins. We can't eat 'em, anyway.

Nelson Rallies N. E. To Salvage Need

After praise of Boston and New England's support of the salvage program, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, yesterday urged continued civilian effort in this essential wartime activity.

In a visit to Boston, Mr. Nelson said, "New England and Massachusetts have compiled an enviable record in the salvaging of waste paper. I do not need to remind you of the co-operation needed to fill the national quota of 8,000,000 tons of waste paper this year to meet the demands of the military and essential businesses."

The WPB head also spoke warmly of the part New England is playing in other phases of the salvage program, scrap iron, and steel, kitchen fats, and tin cans. Housewives of Massachusetts, he said, have lifted the Bay State to second place in the nation in fat saving, and fifth in the salvaging of tin cans.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy with light showers and not much change in temperature today. Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight. Sunday partly cloudy with scattered showers possible during the afternoon. Gentle to moderate winds today. Light winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Mostly cloudy with light showers today and tonight. Somewhat cooler today. Sunday partly cloudy and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy with light showers and somewhat cooler away from the coast today. Considerable cloudiness, scattered showers and little change in temperature tonight. Sunday partly cloudy with scattered afternoon showers and not much change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:58 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:11 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:51 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 4:06 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar — Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 32 will become valid June 16 for five pounds.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

David Bacon, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Frank Chouteau Brown will talk on "Romantic Architectural Renderings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Lyle Kenneth Bush will talk on "Medieval Art." Both are free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

PHILANTHROPIES

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Angell Animal Hospital
180 Longwood Avenue, Boston
We Receive Nothing from State, City or Community Fund
Contributions, large or small, gratefully acknowledged
Francis H. Rowley, President; Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President; Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; William A. Swallow, Secretary.

BOSTON WORK-HORSE RELIEF ASSOCIATION
109 Northampton Street, Boston
FREE HOSPITAL FOR HORSES
FREE CLINIC FOR ALL ANIMALS
Your support through contributions or bequests will be gratefully appreciated.
Samuel D. Parker, President
Augustus Hemenway, Treasurer — James T. Gilligan, Secretary

DON'T ABANDON YOUR PETS

Be sure to leave them in responsible hands during vacation time, or, if faced with the necessity of disposing of them, let us know and we will send for them within our radius.

(Incorporated 1899)
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street

Massachusetts Audubon Society Inc.
For the Protection of Wild Birds and Mammals
This Society needs a larger fund for its growing educational work and for the maintenance of its Wild-Life Sanctuaries—Moose Hill at Sharon, Arcadia at Northampton, and the Cape Cod colonies. Further information may be secured by writing to headquarters at 155 Newbury Street, Boston.
ROBERT WALCOTT, President — C. RUSSELL MASON, Secretary-Treasurer
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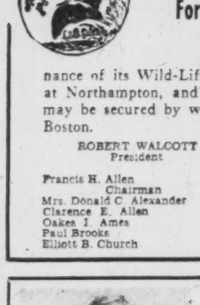

SUMMER IS A-COMING IN—
and how uncomfortable families in crowded tenements will be! Help us give glorious vacations to hundreds of small children, adolescents and hard-working mothers at our three non-denominational camps on Lake Winnisquam, N. H., and at Eliot Me. Kindly send your contributions to the
City Missionary Society
Established 1816 — 14 Beacon Street, Boston 16

MOUNT PLEASANT HOME FOR AGED MEN AND WOMEN
INCORPORATED 1901
301 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
We appeal for donations and bequests
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Mrs. Mary Metcalf Neal, President; Elinore I. MacPhie, Treasurer

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Costs you no more for this better method. Careful repairing by experts.
Complete Rug Service
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON
The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, JUNE 11, WILL BE "GOD THE PRESERVER OF MAN"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 128 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(except 2nd Wed.)	
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 91 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkwy	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	10:45	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 14 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 56 Mt. Vernon Street	10:45	7:45
WINTHROP	First Church, 163 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 34 Province Street — 84 Boylston Street, Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
40 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Tri-Regional Assignments Continued for Lecturers

The system of regional assignments for Christian Science lecturers will be continued during the forthcoming year, it was announced by The Christian Science Board of Lectureship today. It is felt that the regional system, which has been in operation for the past several years, is helping to meet the peculiar problems imposed by restricted travel facilities and a wartime economy.

The arrangement of the states and provinces of the United States and Canada into three sections has been altered slightly. Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and central Ontario, which previously were in the western division, have been placed in the central section; while Kansas has been transferred from the central to the western section.

As heretofore, the lecturers are definitely assigned to the sections for two months of each of three seasons. The feature of reserving July, August, September, December, March, and June as months in which all members of the Board may accept invitations anywhere has been retained. This has been found especially useful, as it provides periods in which churches may invite lecturers of their choice other than those regularly assigned.

Full information about availability of individual lecturers is given in the following listings:

Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., San Francisco, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 341 Marlborough Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Telephone Kenmore 9847.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Assigned to Mexico, late September, 1944.
Available elsewhere throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, 1945.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Box 1822, Seattle 11, Washington. Address from September 1 to November 30, 1944, Box 97, Evergreen, Colorado.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Available elsewhere throughout the United States and Canada in September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Harry C. Browne, C. S., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 341 Marlborough Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts, Telephone Kenmore 9847.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Hugh Stuart Campbell, C. S. B., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Leonard T. Carney, C. S. B., Beverly Hills, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 341 Marlborough Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Telephone Kenmore 9847.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., 302 Colorado Building, Denver 2, Colorado.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Will B. Davis, C. S., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., 2140 Collingwood Boulevard, Toledo 2, Ohio. (Postal and telegraph address from July 15 to September 15, 1944, No. 7723 Ludington Place, La Jolla, California.)
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Columbus, Ohio. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 341 Marlborough Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Telephone Kenmore 9847.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Evelyn F. Heywood, C. S. B., (Miss), 27 South Eaton Place, London, S. W. 1, England.
Available throughout the lecture year in Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe.
Not available in the United States and Canada.

Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., 1018 Starks Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., 543 New Center Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

B. Palmer Lewis, C. S. B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Room 3201, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Margaret Matters, C. S. B. (Mrs.), New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to Suite 833, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May, 1945.
Assigned to Western Canada, May, 1945.
Available throughout United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 401 National Fidelity Life Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri.
Assigned to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, Autumn, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Earl McCloud, C. S. B., San Antonio, Texas. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 341 Marlborough Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Telephone Kenmore 9847.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.
Assigned to Mexico, late in February, 1945.

Florence Middaugh, C. S. (Miss), 11167 Montana Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Herschel P. Nunn, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 1324 American Bank Building, Portland 5, Oregon.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Assigned to Alaska in September, 1944.
Assigned to Western Canada in October, 1944.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., Nineteenth Floor, 11 West 42d Street, New York 18, New York.
Assigned to Western Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Eastern Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Central Section, April, May 1945.
Assigned to West Indies and Panama Canal Zone, March, 1945.
Available throughout United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, June, 1945.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., 1206 Waldheim Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri.
Assigned to Eastern Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Central Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Western Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Richard P. Verrall, C. S., New York City. Address all correspondence relative to lectures to 341 Marlborough Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Telephone Kenmore 9847.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Arthur C. Whitney, C. S., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois.
Assigned to Central Section, October, November, 1944.
Assigned to Western Section, January, February, 1945.
Assigned to Eastern Section, April, May, 1945.
Available throughout the United States and Canada, September, December, 1944, March, June, 1945.

Regional Plan for Assigning Lecturers

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Chart Showing Assignment of Lecturers to United States And Canada for the Lecture Year Ending June 30, 1945

	Western Section			Central Section			Eastern Section		
	Ariz.	Neb.	Wyo.	Ark.	Mo.	Wis.	Ala.	Me.	Vt.
	Calif.	Nev.		Ill.	Ohio		Conn.	Miss.	Va.
	Colo.	N. Mex.	(CANADA)	Ind.	Okla.	(CANADA)	Del.	N. H.	W. Va.
	Idaho	N. Dak.	Alta.	Mich.	Texas	Ont. (Cent.)	D. C.	N. J.	
	Iowa	Oreg.	B. C.				Fla.	N. Y.	(CANADA)
	Kans.	S. Dak.	Man.				Ga.	N. C.	N. B.
	Minn.	Utah	Ont. (W.)				Ky.	Pa.	N. S.
	Mont.	Wash.	Sask.				La.	R. I.	Ont. (E.)
							Md.	S. C.	Que.
							Mass.	Tenn.	
AUTUMN Oct. Nov. 1944	Group A Herbert W. Beck Peter B. Biggins Harry C. Browne Hugh Stuart Campbell Gordon V. Comer Thomas E. Hurley Robert Stanley Ross			Group C Leonard T. Carney William D. Kilpatrick Mrs. Margaret Matters Earl McCloud Richard P. Verrall Arthur C. Whitney			Group B Will B. Davis Paul A. Harsch Mrs. Anna E. Herzog B. Palmer Lewis Miss Florence Middaugh Herschel P. Nunn * Dr. John M. Tutt		
WINTER Jan. Feb. 1945	Group C Leonard T. Carney William D. Kilpatrick Mrs. Margaret Matters Earl McCloud * Oscar Graham Peeke Richard P. Verrall Arthur C. Whitney			Group B Will B. Davis Paul A. Harsch Mrs. Anna E. Herzog B. Palmer Lewis Miss Florence Middaugh Herschel P. Nunn Dr. John M. Tutt			Group A Herbert W. Beck Peter B. Biggins Harry C. Browne Hugh Stuart Campbell Gordon V. Comer Thomas E. Hurley Robert Stanley Ross		
SPRING Apr. May 1945	Group B Will B. Davis Paul A. Harsch Mrs. Anna E. Herzog B. Palmer Lewis Miss Florence Middaugh Herschel P. Nunn Dr. John M. Tutt			Group A Herbert W. Beck Peter B. Biggins Harry C. Browne * Hugh Stuart Campbell Gordon V. Comer Thomas E. Hurley Robert Stanley Ross			Group C Leonard T. Carney William D. Kilpatrick Earl McCloud Oscar Graham Peeke Richard P. Verrall Arthur C. Whitney		

* Please refer to individual listing in this issue for special assignment.

Mr. Biggins Available

The Christian Science Board of Directors is glad to announce that, as indicated above, Mr. Peter B. Biggins will be available to deliver lectures during the lecture year 1944-45. This supersedes an announcement in the Christian Science Sentinel of March 18, 1944, that Mr. Biggins would retire from the Board of Lectureship on June 30 for a period to be devoted to the study and practice of Christian Science.

War Loan Call for 16 Billions Starts June 12 in Radio Plea

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt will lead the nation in "Civilian D-Day" ceremonies inaugurating the $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan Drive Monday.

He will speak during a one-hour radio program to be broadcast over the combined four major networks starting at 10 p. m. (E. W. T.) Monday.

Most of the program will originate at Texarkana, on the border of Texas and Arkansas. The Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governors of five Gulf Southwestern States, and a bevy of stars of stage, screen, and radio will join in day-long activities.

The broadcast, written and produced by Orson Welles, the Treasury's latest dollar-a-year man, will keep abreast of developments in the invasion of Western Europe, the Treasury announced.

Brucker to Oversee Courant's Editorials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Resignation of Herbert Brucker, Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, effective June 30, to accept a post as Associate Editor of the Hartford Courant was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, University President, today. Mr. Brucker will supervise the editorial page of the Courant, the oldest newspapers of continuone of the oldest newspapers of continuous circulation in the United States.

Mr. Brucker has been associated with the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia for the past 12 years, rising to the rank of Professor in 1942. Recently he has been on leave from Columbia with the Office of War Information, first as head of the media division in Washington and later as Associate Chief of the Bureau of Overseas Publication in New York.

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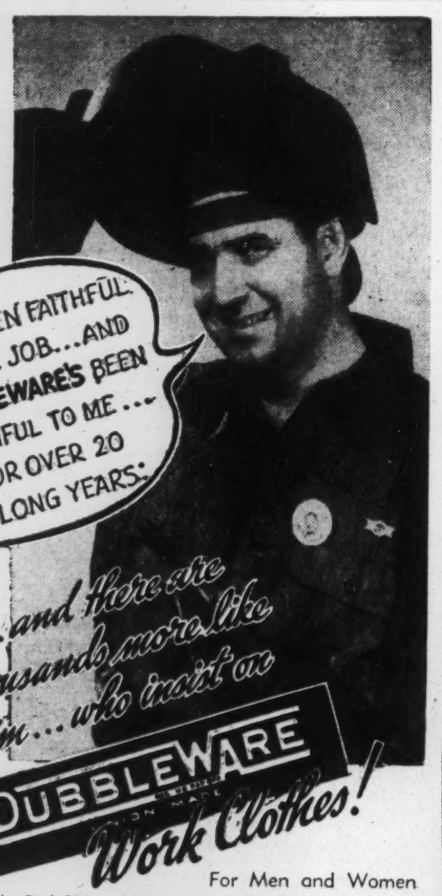
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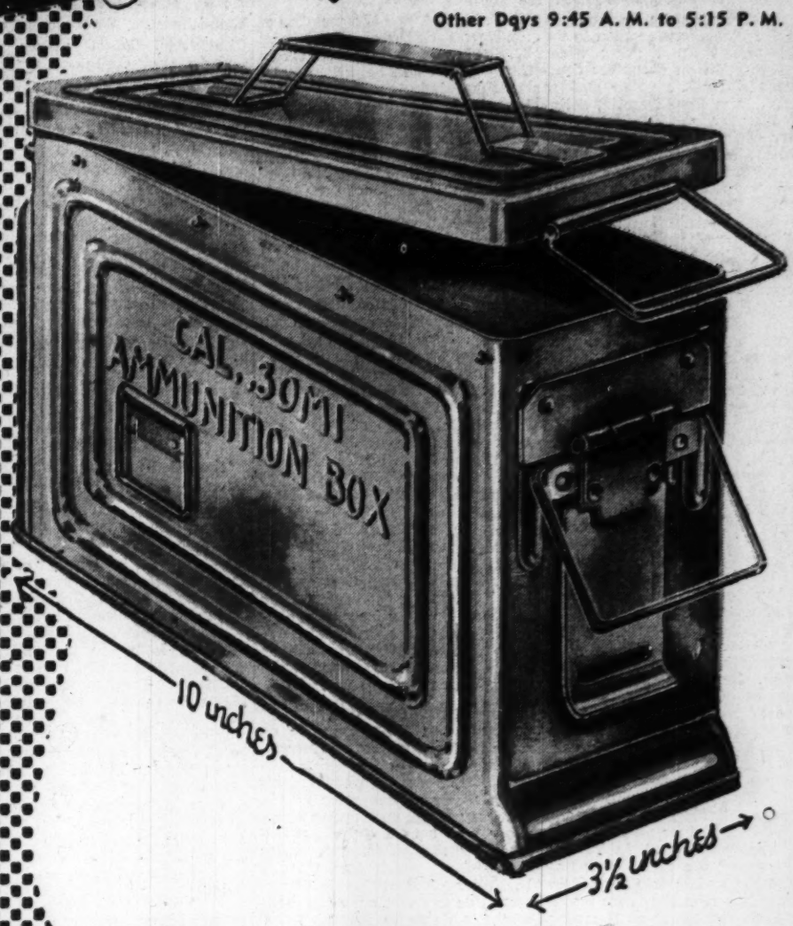

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More Policy-Making Posts Asked for Union Women

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Like their sisters in business and the professions, women in the labor unions are seeking wider representation on executive committees and other policy-making boards. Miss Rose Pesotta, retiring member of the Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told me this week that "the labor movement must take cognizance of the fact that women are making a distinct contribution to organized labor and should be represented on the higher councils."

She went so far as to say women should have representation proportional to their membership. This would necessitate a major change in the policy of her own union, which at present gives only one seat on its Executive Board to a woman—the one from which she is retiring after 10 years. Yet, of the I. L. G. W. U.'s 305,000 members, 85 per cent are women, she said.

As one of America's outstanding women labor organizers, Miss Pesotta is proud of the progress women have made in the labor movement during the past decade. While men may have been its pioneer builders, women are supplying much of its vitality and virility today, she said.

"In the last 10 years," she went on, "we have been successful in educating a whole new crop of women, who are now full-fledged members of the union, some of them acting as managers, business agents, and educational directors. Some even negotiate contracts." As business agents, they take up with management the complaints of the shops.

While leading strikes and organization drives up and down the West Coast and in various cities across the land as well as in Canada and Puerto Rico, Miss Pesotta has seen the labor movement "in the raw," as she says, and she feels women should be considered on a par with men.

In preparation for postwar conditions, she thinks the educational department of her union has an important piece of work to do in informing its members about developments in industrial techniques and new machinery. In her report as Secretary of the Education Committee of the convention which has just closed in Boston, she recommended the holding of special forums, classes, and institutes dealing with postwar problems related to the industry.

Miss Pesotta joined the I. L. G. W. U. in 1914, and is a member of the New York Dressmakers' Local 22. She has worked in Boston from time to time and helped organize the dress industry here between 1937 and 1940. She has temporarily given up her organizational activities and is working as a dressmaker in a shop in New York in order to have time to finish a book about her experiences in the labor movement. Called "Bread Upon the Waters," it is scheduled for publication by Dodd, Mead & Company in the fall.

Soroptimist Anniversary

Installation of officers at a dinner at the Women's Republican Club on June 13 will mark the fifth anniversary of the Soroptimist Club of Boston. Feature of the evening will be a talk on "Pan-American Relations" by José Encinas Del Pando of Peru, now a student at Harvard.

Officers who will be installed by Mrs. Katherine M. Steele of Worcester, Director of the New England Region of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, include: Miss Phoebe Mills of West Roxbury, President; Mrs. Mary Cunniff, Milton, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Claire Sweeney, Belmont, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Yvonne Broadcorens, Medford, Treasurer. Miss Marie Aikon is chairman of arrangements for the banquet.

To Entertain Wacs

Nearly 100 WAC recruits en route to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, will be guests of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at its headquarters at 115 Newbury Street on Monday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock. Sponsored by the War Services Department of which Mrs. Charles L. Fuller of Brockton is Chairman, this tea will open the Federation's drive to fill the WAC quota for the month of June. Mrs. Walter E. Jewett of Boston is completing arrangements for the send-off party; Mrs. A. Chesley York of Medford will pour.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—The Mysterious Traveler.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m. to 11:30—Same as WNAC.
11:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.

All Bay State Ready for Big Air-Raid Test

Preparations were completed today for what is expected to be the greatest air-raid test attempted in Massachusetts. Approximately 82 Civil Air Patrol planes are scheduled to take off at Logan Airport, East Boston, at 1 p. m., loaded with 250,000 paper "bombs." Simulated mass air attacks will be made on 60 cities and towns with populations totaling 4,000,000.

The planes will circle Boston twice, and then divide into four flights over the Custom House tower. The first unit will fly over Brockton, Taunton, New Bedford, and Fall River. Brockton will be reached at 1:50 p. m.; Taunton at 2:07 p. m.; New Bedford at 2:30 p. m.; and Fall River at 2:45 p. m.

The second unit will fly over Lynn at 1:45 p. m.; Lowell at 2:15 p. m.; Lawrence at 2:30 p. m.; and Haverhill at 2:40 p. m.

Unit to Fly West

The third unit will head westward, flying over Leominster and Fitchburg at 2:19 p. m.; Greenfield at 3 p. m.; and North Adams at 3:35 p. m.

The fourth unit will "attack" Framingham at 1:55 p. m.; Worcester at 2:15 p. m.; Springfield at 3 p. m.; and Pittsfield at 4:05 p. m.

In the event of unfavorable weather, both the air and the ground operations will be carried out a week from tomorrow, June 18, on the same time schedule.

Automobiles, except those displaying official pennants, will not be allowed to operate during the raid period. Simulated bombs which fall on rooftops and on other private property should not be touched by the general public, but should be reported to air-raid wardens.

Other Traffic to Stop

All other traffic, including Elevated trains, street cars, and busses, will be halted during the raid period, which is expected to be about 20 minutes.

The general public will be allowed on the streets during the drill so they may witness the spectacle of the planes dropping their red, orange, yellow, green, and blue paper missiles. Civilian defense regulations which require pedestrians to take shelter during the practice alert are being relaxed tomorrow, although persons on the streets will not be permitted to move around while the planes are overhead.

War Captive Plan to Get Exposition

Latest phases of the Prisoner-of-War program of the American Red Cross—for helping American and Allied prisoners of war—will be described at a meeting of about 500 next of kin, relatives and friends of such prisoners in the Lee Auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Thursday, June 15, at 8 p. m. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross.

In anticipation of problems resulting from the European invasion, an informal question and answer period will follow the meeting. Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, will preside.

Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross during World War I and a former member of its central committee, will speak on the 1929 convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. In 1929, Mr. Wadsworth represented the American National Red Cross in Geneva and signed the Prisoner-of-War Treaty as a plenipotentiary of the United States.

Mrs. Grace Bok Holmes, of the National Red Cross Prisoner-of-War service, Washington, will describe various phases of the program and will present latest reports on negotiations with Japanese officials in the interests of American and Allied prisoners.

Next of kin, relatives and friends of prisoners of war are cordially invited to the meeting and to an exhibition of Red Cross prisoner-of-war projects which will be held in the foyer of the auditorium.

Included in the display will be the Red Cross Prisoner-of-War Food Parcel, which weighs 11 pounds, and which is distributed weekly to American and Allied prisoners of war; the Red Cross Capture Parcel, received by each prisoner upon arrival at the enemy camp and which contains "everything a man would take with him on a week-end trip"—shaving and toilet supplies, handkerchiefs, pajamas, clothes brush, and the like; and the Garden Kits containing vegetable seeds and small garden tools.

Also included will be two large-sized maps showing the location of prison camps in Germany and in the Far East. Copies of the Red Cross Prisoner-of-War Bulletin, a monthly publication of news from prison camps which is distributed to relatives of prisoners of war will be shown, as well as copies of The Red Cross News, a miniature newspaper containing news from home, which is sent each month to American prisoners of war.

Today on Short Waves

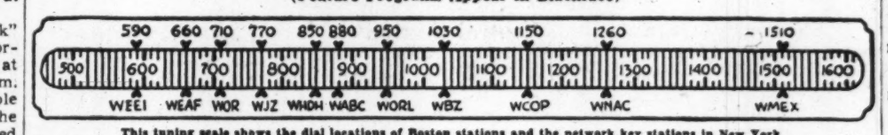
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.61 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—The Luncheon Hour Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow 6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Old Town Hall. Master of ceremonies Clay Keys. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSO, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSO, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Television Was Fun. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSO, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
Guatemala—12:50 a. m.—Dance Music with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 11

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00 Theater of Today; Joan Teixel	Newscast; Bond Wagon Quiz	News; Marvin Behrens; Consumer Time	Francis Cronin; console News service	Musical program; Musical program
12:15				
12:30 Stars Over Hollywood; J. Hodiak	National Farm & Home Hour; speakers; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra; "Listen to Liebert"	Musical Roundup; Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45				Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Station; dr.; News,	"WACS You Know"; "WACS You Know";	Here's to Youth"; dr.; "Life at Seventeen";	Studio speaker; Patterns in Rhythm	Italian melodies; "Kick Conga"
1:15	"Something for Girls"			
1:30 Country Journal;	Fishermen's program	News; "Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.; Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal				
2:00 'Of Men & Books';	"Stage Entrance";	First Service Command	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Lineup
2:15 "Adventures"	American Red Cross;	Performance: mus.; dr.	Yankees baseball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 News service	Memory Ballads;	Weekend Function;	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports program
2:45 Across Caribbean	YMCA's 100th Anversry	Weekend Function	Yankees baseball	News; Music; Sports
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	Rainbow Rendezvous;	Weekend Function;	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports program
3:15 speaker; music	"Radio Pals";	Weekend Function;	Yankees baseball	News service
3:30 Visiting Hour: Maj	Eddie Condon's Jazz;	Adventures in Research	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Andre Baruch, mc	Concert; Edmund Hall	"Men Make the Navy"	Yankees baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Col. Stoopnagle;	Jean Evans, songs;	"Preview of Tomorrow";	Frank Victor Trio;	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15 Stoopnagle; News	Saturday Review with	"Preview of Tomorrow";	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:30 "Follies"; Evelyn	Horace Heidt's Orch.;	"Doctors at War"; dr.;	Musical Roundup;	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:45 Howe, m. c.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00 Corliss Archer; dr.	News; Concert orch.;	"Your America"; Josef	Navy Bulletin Board;	Sports program
5:15 Corliss Archer; dr.	Joseph Stopak, cond.	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sports program
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.,	"Story to Order"	Sports program	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch.	News service
6:00 Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Governor Bricker;	"Gaslight Harmonies";	Symphony of Melody;	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 'Campaign Issues'	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Saltman, piano	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore;	Baseball scores	American Story: drama,	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	Salon music	"Industrial Revolution"	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30 Bob Hawks 'Talks	Gladys Swarthout; T.	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	"Confidentially Yours";	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks"	L. Thomas; L. Smith	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Treasury Salute	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news;	Religious program
8:15 riety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern";	Boston Pops Orchestra;	'Truth or Consequence';	The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.;	Ralph Edwards, mc	The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade'	Goldmark's 'Sakuntala'	comedy; songs; News	Symphony Hour	Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	R. Possell, violinist;	National Barn Dance;	Symphony Hour: Ernest	Classical Album: Vieux-
9:30 Or: Frank Sinatra	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Chausson's "Poeme";	temp's Concerto No. 4
9:45 "Saturday Night	Overseas Int.; Drama	comedy quiz	William Levitt, violin	in D minor
10:00 Serenade"; music;	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly, comedienne;	R. A. Gunnison, news;	News service
10:15 Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs";	Barry Wood; News	Detective Mystery dr.;	Al West's Orchestra
10:30 Jay C Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Detective Mystery dr.;	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45 Sen. Abe Murdock	Presents; drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Connie Boswell, songs
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orch.
11:30 'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	'Page One Award'; Ed	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer'; drama	Concert in Miniature	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Sullivan, mc; H. Hayes	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00 News; Organ music	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Quartet; songs	Newscast	News service; Weather;	of the Air; speakers;	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; Speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air;	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Six Pillars of Peace";	Religious program	Religious program
9:45 Religious program	Variety music	Sunday Pops Concert	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00 Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties; drama	"Bible Highlights";	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15 Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties; drama	"Bible Highlights";	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45 Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	speaker	ices; speaker
11:45 ing; guest panel	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00 News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand; 'White	News report
12:15 I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Talk on Steel Wages	Collar Worker'	Andrews Sisters, songs
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday;	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 'People to People'	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Showtime Tunes	News service	News service	Comedy Trials; drama
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory";	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30 Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Network speaker	Cavalcade of Song	"Small Business"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 "Bid for Victory,"	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	"Music for an Hour";	Three-Quarter Time
2:15 Eddie Dunn, mc	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Russell Bennett, cond.	Three-Quarter Time
2:30 World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	John Charles Thomas;	Lee Castle's Orch.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Lee Castle's Orch.	gram: talk; music
3:00 N Y Philharmonic;	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Vladimir Golsch-	with William Bendix	Close; Roy Shield's Or	J. Merrill, songs; dr.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 mann, con.; All-	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; pick-	Paul V. McNutt, "En-	Religious program
3:45 Schumann pgm.;	"Hot Copy"; drama	ups from Training Cen-	gines at War"	Religious program
4:00 Beveridge Webster,	Musical Poll of Hits	ters throughout the	"Blue Jacket Time";	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:15 pianist; speaks	Musical Poll of Hits	world; speakers	Helen Hayes; music	operas; recordings
4:30 Eleanor Steber;	Mona Paulee; John	Lands of the Free; dr.;	Bob Strong's Orch.	Gilbert and Sullivan
4:45 Percy Faith, con.	Baker; W. Pelletier	Lt. Colton Morris' book	Bob Strong's Orch.	operas; recordings
5:00 Family Hour: Ei-	Mary Small Revue;	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Sunday Dance Session
5:15 leen Farrell; Reed	guest, Willie Howard	Dr. Frank Black, con.;	V Allen; R Widmark, dr	Sunday Dance Session
5:30 Kennedy; or.; dr.	Musical Steelmakers	Beethoven's Piano Con-	"Adventures of Bull-	Sunday Dance Session
5:45 William Shirer	Musical Steelmakers	certo No. 2, B-flat major	dog Drummond"; dr.	Sunday Dance Session
6:00 J. Loder, E. Best;	Paul Whiteman Musical	Religious program	Political talk	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15 Heaven's Like That	Show; Guests; Evelyn	Religious program	Waltz time	light Services; speaker
6:30 America in Air	Knight; Bob Johnston;	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Upton Close, commenta.	Religious drama
6:45 America in Air	Hi, Lo, Jack & Dame	dr. with Harold Peary	Baseball news	Religious drama
7:00 Invasion news	News commentator	"All-Time Hit Parade";	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album
7:15 Invasion news	Dorothy Thompson	Jack Benny, guest	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
7:30 "We, the People";	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly	Bandwagon; L. Welk's	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album
7:45 Speakers; music	m. c.	Or.; Phil Regan; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00 Walter Pidgeon dr;	Greenfield Village Chapel	Oracle Fields; Bob	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Joan Bennett, gst	Baseball scores; Music	Burns; Lou Bring's Or.	tion Board: Human in-	Services; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	One Man's Family;	terest pgm; g'st pan'l	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell;	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Walter Hampden; Leoni-	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; dr.; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; News	das Witherall Adv'st'r's	Hour; speaker
9:30 Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street,	American Album of	Musical Quiz; Dud Wil-	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45 Pvt Frank Loesser	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	liamson, m. c.	Hour; speaker
10:00 'Take It or Leave	"Music in Review";	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News; Baseball scores
10:15 It"; quiz program	"Music in Review";	Orch.; guest; News	The Good - Will Hour;	Irish Melodies
10:30 "Adventures of the	Message of Israel;	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond	Pan Americans
10:45 'Thin Man"; dr.	Message of Israel	Tremayne; guest solo	The Good-Will Hour	Voice of the Army
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15 "Unrationed Jam";	"Yanks in the Orient";	Round; orch.; News	Old - Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30 Jan Garber's Or.	Curtain Calls	News of the World	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45 Jan Garber's Or.	Curtain Calls; News	Pacific Story; Drama; "Chungking, China"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	'Dude Ranch'
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent";	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Ray Dady, news com.	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	"Wax Museum"	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Treasury Salute
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time with
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Treasury Salute	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	"The Guiding Light"; sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Dramatic sketch	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Dramatic Sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports Program
2:45 'Perry Mason'; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"	Giants - Dodgers game,	Sports Program
3:15 Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	telegraph report	News Service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Giants - Dodgers game,	Ccwboy Jamboree
3:45 Victory Gardens	Drama; Mus. Moments	"Right to Happiness"	telegraph report	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Giants - Dodgers game,	News; H. Grant's Or.
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	telegraph report	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:30 "A Good Parent";	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	"Half Hour Music"	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
4:45 "Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	"Half Hour Music"	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15 lies: Ev. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner Concert	News; Godfrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	Treasury Salute	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	'Jesting With Jesters";	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news;	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 "Dateline"	music; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	Embarkation Port Band	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Johannes Steele, news
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, news	Political talk	Men Make the Navy
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America;	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	'Lum 'n' Abner'	Jos. Cotten, "Treason"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Gay 90s Revue;	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00 Theater: Nelson	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Or.;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 Eddy; Jeanette	"Counterspy"; drama	Ezio Pinza, basso	"Return of Nick Carter"	Classical Album
9:30 MacDonald in	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Information, Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	Classical Album
9:45 'Naughty Marietta'	Overseas Int.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc.	honey; Bob Stanley's Or.	Classical Album
10:00 Civilian D - Day;	Civilian D-Day Fifth	Civilian D-Day Fifth	Civilian D-Day; Fifth	News service
10:15 Fifth War Bond	War Bond Rally; stars,	War Bond Rally; stars,	War Bond Rally; stars,	Benny Goodman's Or.
10:30 Rally; stars; mu-	music	music	music	Earl Hines' Orchestra
10:45 sic; speakers	Civilian D-Day	Civilian D-Day	Civilian D-Day	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Carl Rhodes' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Andy Kirk's Orch.
11:30 Fifth War Bond	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45 Rally, transcript	"Treasury Show"	Music You Want	George Hamilton's Orch	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"For Keeps," by P. Hugh Herbert. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Frank Conroy, Patricia Kirkland, Julie Warren. 8:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Love on Leave," by A. B. Shiffrin. Produced by Charles Goodman and Martin Goodman. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Mary Sargent, John Conway, Stanley Bell, and Rosemary Rice. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Tonight or Never," starring Ethel Barrymore Colt. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance tonight.)

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, conducting. 8:30.

Saturday's Program

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Ballet, "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Nigun ..... Bloch
Tango ..... Arbos
Soloist: Ruth Posselt, Violinist
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" ..... Offenbach
Hatikvah
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Three Violin Solos—Ruth Posselt, accompanied by Leo Litwin
Vocalise ..... Rachmaninov
"Hexapoda" ..... Bennett
Ghost Dance ..... Levy
Gershwiniana ..... arr. Bodge
Salute to Our Armed Forces ..... Arr. Bodge

Sunday's Program

Pension Fund Concert

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"Pathetic" Symphony, Third Movement ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... Rachmaninov
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers
Holiday for Strings ..... Rosa
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Bodge

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by David Bacon, pianist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains. 3, 6:05, 9:10.
Fenway—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 11:50 a. m., 2, 6:10, 9:25.
"Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Kenmore — "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 2:50, 6, 9:20. "Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Candlelight in Algeria," Carla Lehmann, James Mason. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.
Modern — "Mystery Man," William Boyd. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10.
Normandie—"Elephant Boy," Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:45. "Four Feathers," 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15.
Orpheum—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotton. 9:15, 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05.
Paramount—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
RKO-Boston—"Bermuda Mystery," Ann Rutherford, Charles Butterworth, Preston Foster. 10:05 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:20.
Scollay—"The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.
Telepix—"Cameramen at War," "Golf with Guldahl," "Gregor Piatigorsky," "Practical Joker," "Pacific Air Battle," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 2:35, 6:10

Gardening Beginners Told How to Fight Dry Spell

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Prolonged dry spells in which there is unusual heat or high wind are hard on shallow-rooted plants such as vegetables, and call for counter-attacks of careful watering and mulching. Many Victory Gardens in eastern and southern New England are in need of such help because of the long May and early June dry spell.

Watering should be done twice a week during dry weather. Beginners are warned, however, that playing the hose by hand upon the garden for half an hour or more of an evening is not what the vegetables need. You may in this way cover the entire space with spray and have it look as if it were watered, but you have only given a surface bath to thirsty plants, and the result may do more harm than good. Experienced gardeners emphasize: "Soak, don't sprinkle."

Water Along the Ground

A fine overhead spray is effective if allowed to remain in operation at each point until the soil is thoroughly soaked—for an hour or so before moving. This kind of watering can be done any time of day. As you pass truck farms you will see overhead piping equipped to send out at intervals such a fine spray. These will be played over a vegetable patch until the soil is richly watered. It is this sort of treatment, done perforce with whatever equipment you have, that you seek to give if you water by overhead spray.

Another method is low watering by sending the water along the ground or near the ground. This of course conserves water on a hot or windy day. A hose without a nozzle, placed on a board and so directed as to protect the ground from erosion, can be run at partforce for long periods and moved when needed. Some lawn-watering equipment can be adapted to use in the vegetable garden, also. In most cases turning the water on only part way is wise.

You want the water to flow around the plant roots and along the rows. Things planted in "hills" therefore should be actually in slight depressions, to catch and hold the moisture. Build a dirt wall around outer circumference of the roots if there is no depression. Things planted in rows should also be given protecting ridges along the outer edges of the rows so the water will stay where it is needed most. If your land slopes, these ridges and walls need be only on the lower side. Actually puddle the water around plant roots.

Mulching as a dry-weather aid is not so well-known among beginning gardeners. It is so easy and so valuable that all gardeners would do well to practice it—especially making the so-called dry or dust much.

The dust mulch is made by shallow cultivation. This scratching up of the surface soil at the same time keeps the rows free of weeds and thus gives all available moisture to the vegetable plants. The pulverized surface, from one to three or four inches deep depending on the crops, made by your scratching with a hand cultivator, is the dust much. The depth of this mulch is less important than the thoroughness of pulverization. It should be literally a layer of fine dust. In making it [after any rain and at regular intervals during dry spells because dew and moisture in the air tends to pack the surface soil] work toward yourself, backing along the row, and be sure not to step on your cultivated area when the mulch is completed.

Theory of Dust Mulch

The theory of the dust mulch is this: Soil water, or the water table, lies deep below the garden. It is the water reservoir of the earth, from which big trees and other deep-rooted plants draw their moisture, and which is seen on the surface in the form of bogs, lakes, pools. This soil water reaches surface-rooted plants such as vegetables, only in the form of capillary action. That is, briefly, it is drawn upward toward the surface by the solidity of the soil, and evaporates into the air. This process goes on all the time. The dust mulch checks this upward movement to an extent, holding a portion of the soil water in the soil and making it available to the vegetable roots. It also allows rain and dew to sink into the soil.

Sometimes when you have worked in the garden when the surface seemed thoroughly dry you may have been surprised to note that the soil directly below the surface is damp. It is this soil water, or the dampness from your last watering, held just below the surface by a dust mulch, that you are finding. There is no better moisture conserver than a dust mulch.

Mulching around plants with mulching materials such as straw or grass cuttings, peat moss or rotted manure, or burlap or commercial mulching paper, is another dry-weather practice. The theory—to hold in any dampness—is the same as for a dry much. Yesterday in passing a truck farm we noted a field of tomatoes mulched with straw. Straw is especially good for mulching strawberry beds. Grass cuttings make a good light mulch and are readily available to most Victory Gardeners. They dry up and disappear rather quickly but are as easily renewed. Peat moss is better for acid-loving plants than for vegetables.

Mulching Saves Day

Burlap, which is scarce right now, is often used as a mulch in raising young plants, but is not practical for the usual vegetable rows. Mulching paper, first used by the pineapple growers of Hawaii, comes in strips or in squares, the latter with a slit through which the plant goes. It is important to use only genuine mulching paper, guaranteeing against leaching undesirable elements into the soil, Most gardeners will probably prefer rotted manure or grass cuttings, because easy to get and to manage, and because they have the advantage of adding humus when worked into the soil later on.

Whatever form of mulching is used, however, it is interesting to realize that the practice of mulching, whether with these materials or with a dust mulch or both, has made vegetable gardening possible in many a location where otherwise vegetables could not be raised. Mulching and careful watering should therefore tide the victory garden successfully through any dry spell.

Serino to Join N. U. Staff

Gustave Serino of Cambridge, a graduate of Harvard and Boston University, will join Northeastern University's faculty on July 1, the Dean of the Day Colleges, William C. White has announced. He will teach "The History of Civilization."

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Women's Club In Traffic Line Picks Officers

Log of the Port of Boston

Women employed in steamship, railroad, transportation, and industrial traffic offices who completed organization of the Women's Traffic Club of New England this week, plan a busy summer. They will "sell" the idea of organization to potential members in any transportation or allied office, and prepare for an auspicious meeting in October to launch the movement on a full-scale basis.

A membership of about 100 already is signed up and dues of $5 a year have been voted. Those in the men's organization of the same name say the value to members of contacts and associations far exceeds the cost of dues. This is the first women's club organized in New England by, of and for traffic workers. Meetings are planned each month beginning with the October gathering.

Miss Anna M. Manion of the Boston & Maine railroad is the President of the new organization, and Miss Grace G. Cunningham of Jordan Marsh Company and Mrs. Ruth W. Wilkie, of Davenport Peters Company, are Vice-Presidents.

Other officers are: Miss M. Alice Marple, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, Recording Secretary; Miss Esther M. Freeman of Denison-Cannon Company, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Helen M. Campbell of the Luckenbach Steamship Line, Treasurer; Miss Lucille M. Jones of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Miss Mary O'Connor of Furness Withy & Co., steamship agents, Miss Janet A. Hart of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, and Miss Frances G. Warren of Stone's Express, directors. Miss Evelyn E. McInnis, of Norton Lilly & Co., steamship agents, is Publicity Director.

Those eligible for membership in the new Club are "women engaged exclusively or partially in traffic duties of the various commercial and transportation interests in New England." Honorary membership is provided in the Club's by-laws for women who contribute constructive and exceptional service to the Club. Officers are elected for one year, but no officers may hold the same office for more than two consecutive years.

"Doug" Cook in Boston

"Doug" Cook, former General Agent in Boston for the Moore McCormack Lines, and now Lieut.-Commander A. Douglas Cook, United States Naval Reserve, trod familiar paths in the shipping district of Boston this week. He was at home on leave from South America. He is to return to duty via Washington, D. C. and thence overseas.

Pearson at Hotel Lenox

After serving five years as Director of the Seamen's Club of Boston, Harry J. Pearson has been named Assistant Manager of Hotel Lenox where he will be associated with Walter Seaver, Manager, and Roscoe Prior who is head of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States and widely known in steamship circles.

Talk on Russia

"Russia Today—And In the Future," is the subject of the talk to be given by Capt. Sergei N. Kournakoff, formerly of the Imperial Russian Cavalry and a political writer of note, at the dinner meeting of the New England Export Club, June 14 at Schrafft's restaurant in West Street, Boston.

Cape Trips Begin June 15

Passenger and freight service will begin between Boston and Provincetown for the summer season on June 15, according to Paul E. Thurlow, President of the Cape Cod Steamship Company. All trips will be subject to war conditions as was the case last summer. The steamer Steel Pier under the command of Capt. A. L. Kent, will sail from Foster's Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, at 9:30 a. m. daily and return about 7:30 p. m. Freight will be received at the Boston Wharf up to 9 a. m., daily. Passenger fares this year, including tax, will be $2.25 one way, with children under 12 years of age, $1.25. The round-trip on the same day will be $3.25, except Sundays and holidays when it will be $4.25 with children; $2.25 any ordinary week day. Lower rates are quoted for men and women in uniform of the armed services.

The Original Monitor

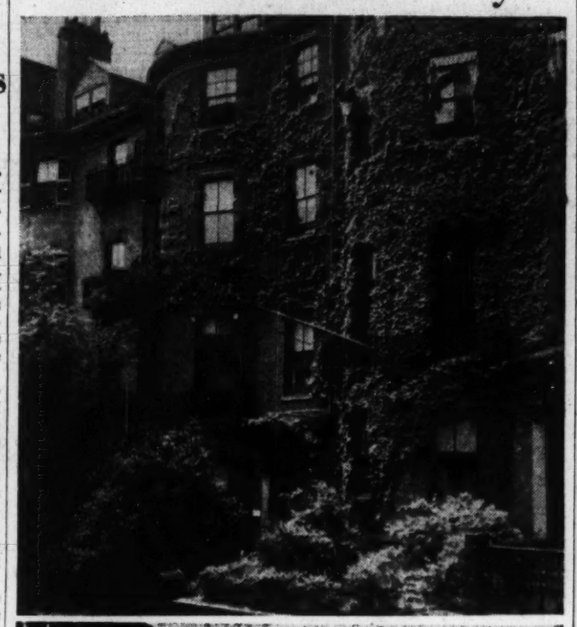
A "100-day ship"—the original Monitor—changed war craft design and construction overnight more than a century ago, according to the Shipbuilders Council of America. It cost $275,000, and was 172 feet in length, with a 41-foot beam and a speed of nine statute miles an hour. The craft was lost in a storm off Cape Hatteras nine months after launching.

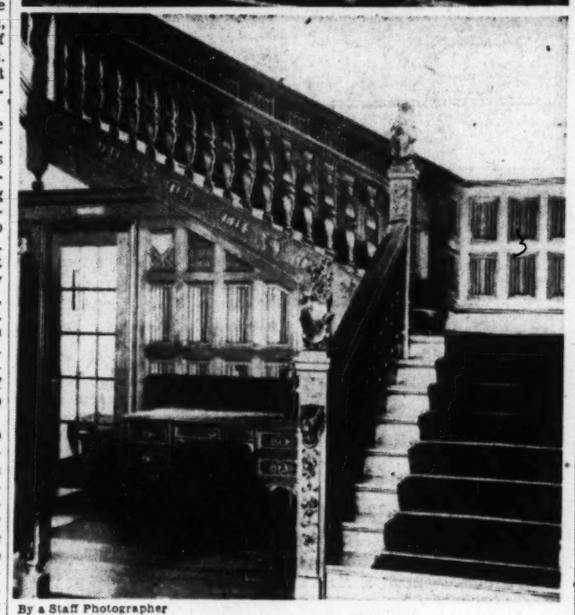
Battleship Facts

Under the caption, "Battleship Curiosities," the Shipbuilders Council of America in its latest issue of the magazine Ships, says: "A 35,000-ton battleship uses five times as much fuel oil as one of our new destroyers—66 per cent more than a heavy cruiser, if operated at high speed. The oil is stored in tanks built between the outer shell and the inner bottom of the hull. They refuel at sea but by what process cannot be revealed for reasons of security. Eight different lubricants are carried aboard a modern battleship—one half the number of lubricants required before our entry into the war."

Leon Stone

Beacon Hill Democracy





By a Staff Photographer

Old Mansions Now Serving Public Interests

Above—Noted 3 Joy Street which has looked down on 100 years of moving historic events but which now shelters institutions working for the protection of the public interests. Below—Hallway of 46 Beacon Street, former show home of Eben Jordan, founder of Jordan Marsh Company, now the clubrooms of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Old Homes on Beacon Hill Now Centers of Civic Activity

Continued from Page 1

Bostonian family of Augustus Hemenway. Older members of the Foundation still recall the swish of silks and satins as Mrs. Hemenway glided down the staircase with her long train in all its gilded splendor hung gracefully over one arm.

On Joy Street

Turn the corner on Joy Street, face Number 3, and you will witness a steady influx and egress of representatives of the famous Twentieth Century Club, the Massachusetts Park and Forest Association, Federal Union, Community Church Federation, Massachusetts Civic League, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform, Women's Municipal League and the Boston Authors Club. This block of red brick is set back 15 to 18 feet from the street by early agreement with its builder. The block has looked down upon more than 100 years of passing history, intermingled with the famous names of Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes and Walt Whitman.

Deep-rooted tradition hangs over the present-day home of the Women's City Club at 40 Beacon Street, which still displays the gorgeous carvings and woodwork of Bulfinch. Original owner of the site upon which this handsome mansion now stands was John Singleton Copley, after whom Boston's Copley Square is named. One of the former owners of 40 Beacon Street was Charles Cushing, onetime Clerk of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

In the Women's Republican Club home at 46 Beacon Street audiences hear musicales and lectures in the former $55,000 music room of Mr. Jordan's, who is reputed to have paid $10,000 for the brilliantly carved ceiling alone. Ceilings in this clubhouse are copies of famous ones abroad, like the ceiling in King James's Palace at London. The inlays in doors and cornices are rich architectural embellishments by skilled artisans of a heyday of building craftsmanship.

Various Groups

Turn right, turn left, magnificent Beacon Hill doorways lead to the Joint Council for International Co-operation, the Boston Chapter of the American Banking Institute, Child Welfare Association, Consumers League, Building Trades Union, New England Historical Society, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Committee for Medical Freedom, Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, the Club of Odd Volumes, and countless others.

Their work is carried on in the midst of great rosewood book cases, elaborate chandeliers converted from gas to electricity, gorgeous winding staircases with carved or twisted balusters, in mansions some of which required two to three years to build with day labor. Since these organizations are more interested in promoting the public welfare than in altering the buildings, the old mansions are being maintained in their original museum splendor.

No one could hope to correlate the complete evidence of all these organizations have done to compel legislative improvements and protection of the public interests. Ask any organization member what he or she gets out of it, and they will say in a variety of phrasings: "A deep satisfaction in having helped to maintain government of the people on Beacon Hill."

That is the tradition of Beacon Hill, which speaks from the mantel of one of the old fireplaces thusly:

"Hail guest, we ask not what thou art,
If friend, we greet thee, hand and heart,
If stranger, such no longer be;
If foe, our love shall conquer thee."

War Children Aid in May Reported by Plan Chairman

Fourteen residents of Boston and nine of Cambridge are among the 57 Bay Staters who have contributed toward the support of children of the United Nations in England through the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children during the month of May, it was announced today by Mrs. Edna Blue, executive chairman of the Plan.

With American Headquarters at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, the Plan operates 42 children's projects in England and Malta. It is caring for Maltese, Polish, Czech, Belgian, French, Dutch, Austrian, Hungarian, Norwegian, Danish, German, Spanish, and British children. More than 20,000 boys and girls of all nationalities have been provided for since its inception seven years ago.

Tax Payment Due June 15

The Federal tax collector is literally knocking at the door again, this time for the second installment on the declaration of estimated income for 1944 that was reported in April by those having income not subjected to withholding tax. The installment is due June 15 and bills for the amount due have been mailed. Amended declarations of estimated income may be filed on or before June 15, if desired, according to Denis W. Delaney, collector of internal revenue.

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Tobin Urges Prayer Day On Flag Day

Observerance of Flag Day next Wednesday, June 14, as a day of prayer as well has been urged by Mayor Tobin, who has asked that special prayers be offered for men in the Allied forces.

"It is my earnest hope," the Mayor said, "that many thousands of our people will participate in the Flag Day observance on Boston Common next Wednesday, June 14, when prayers will be offered for the safety of our fighting men, the speedy success of the invasion and the everlasting glory of the American flag as the symbol of freedom for mankind."

The Mayor has arranged that in addition to the street parade and open-air exercises to be held late in the afternoon, special prayers shall be offered by chaplains of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths on the Common.

The parade will form at 6 p. m. on the Boylston Street side of the Boston Public Library above Exeter Street, and will begin promptly at 6:15 p. m., proceeding through Copley Square toward the Common which it will enter opposite Temple Place. Exercises will be held at the foot of Monument Hill.

Four colorful flag sections will make up the second part of the flag sections with the flags of the United Nations of World War II escorted by Aleppo Temple, Shriners, William F. Lombard, Potentate; Flags of the 48 States of the Republic of the U. S. A. escorted by Special Headquarters and Service Company, M. S. G., Capt. Louis C. Adams; Historic Flags of the U. S. A. from 1497 to 1944, escorted by Boston Lodge of Elks; and massed flags of veteran organizations.

Mayor Tobin will march with an honorary staff made up of Director of Public Celebrations Bernard J. McCabe; President of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, John J. S. Fahey; Exalted Ruler of Boston Lodge No. 10, B. P. O. Elks, Edward J. Powers, Jr.; Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, Joseph A. Crossen; and officers of the Elks and members of the Association committee.

In his annual Flag Day proclamation Governor Saltonstall urged the flying of flags of our allies along with the United States Flag on June 14 wherever possible.

Brookline to Study Ways to Control Appropriations

Large amounts of money returned to the general Brookline Town Treasury by certain departments at the end of each year indicate too generous appropriations and represent an excessive burden on taxpayers which should be corrected, Herbert F. Mills, Executive Secretary of the Brookline Taxpayers' Association, said today.

Directors of the Taxpayers' Association will confer with Selectmen on inauguration of plans which would allow the advisory committee adequate time to consider proposed budgetary and special appropriations to be presented to the Town Meeting even though it entails an adjourned meeting of the local legislature.

Mr. Mills said in part: "Two years ago when the time for consideration was too short, the Association co-operated in a movement to have consideration of many of the items postponed and referred back to the committee for reconsideration. This move was successful and resulted in an additional saving of about $100,000.

"This year the committee was able to complete its work only by holding meetings that lasted well after midnight and it is the opinion of the Association that with more time a more detailed study of the budget would have been possible. In several instances, unexpended balances have amounted to more than $2 on the tax rate."

Success of 'Vet' Centers Hinged to Good Personnel

Competent and trained personnel to operate the local community veteran information centers is the way to assure success in meeting the needs of the returning veterans as they enter civilian life, according to W. Rae Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Veterans Aid and Pensions and Chairman of the State Commission on the Rehabilitation and Re-employment of Veterans.

With many cities and towns of the State already establishing these central points to co-ordinate existing veteran facilities, the State Committee is following up by personal visits from the Commissioner as well as from Joseph E. Gillis, Executive Secretary.

Instruction Schools Planned

Plans for the opening of schools of instruction are being made by the State Committee so that the workers who are meeting the G. I. Joes and G. I. Josephines as they come back from service will be armed with understanding. At present the Committee has furnished the community centers with plans of procedure which outline but do not limit their functions.

Mr. Long explained that the facilities of his department—which has been handling veteran affairs for 83 years—as well as his own personal experience of a quarter of a century—are available to any Bay State city, town, or organization engaged in the veteran work.

That the official public is aware of the problem is evidenced by the number of requests for speaking dates which average one a day for the Commissioner. But Mr. Long is emphatic in asking for the general public—the families of servicemen—to take advantage of every channel in gaining realistic information to realize the nature of the problem and the urgent necessity of preparing intelligently to meet it.

What Occurred in One Town

This problem is not limited to any one locality nor is any exempt, according to Commissioner Long who told of an experience illustrating this. In a town of about 3,000 population, the selectmen offered to hold a community meeting but told the Commissioner that "no such problem exists in our town." Realizing the pattern such meetings take, and the reluctance of people to make public their personal problems, the Commissioner asked the town officials to meet with him after the gathering and hear his report.

When the official session was closed, Commissioner Long continued, six cases were brought to him by townspeople with veterans in their homes needing attention. The selectmen were surprised—but a community center is being formed there.

Realism must guide the approach to and action in meeting this situation. Many cases come to the State House office of Commissioner Long which show that many servicemen are unaware of the benefits and services to which they are entitled. Direct in his methods, Commissioner Long—himself a veteran of World War I—invites all servicemen with problems to make use of the State facilities.

Although not encroaching on the local or Federal levels of veteran assistance, the State Commissioner, guided by his years of experience, gets action for the veteran in need. What most of the discharged veterans are needing, said the Commissioner, is straight talk, direct action and no run-around. Financial help is the smallest problem at present, but even that can be accomplished through existing channels, he added.

Concord Work Camp In Need of Cooks

Cooks are needed at a work camp at Concord for high-school-age boys and girls who will work on Massachusetts farms this coming summer to help relieve the farm-labor shortage.

This camp is under the sponsorship of the Unitarian Service Committee and the American Unitarian Youth. It will be located at the Fenn School, and will be under the direction of the Rev. John W. Brigham, minister of the First Parish Church of Billerica. The camp will run from June 23 to Aug. 18. Headquarters of the camp in Boston is at 25 Beacon Street.

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City.....Zone.....State.....
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Americans Take Isigny in Normandy

Continued from Page 1

highway arteries from captured Ste. Mère-Eglise.

In the embattled Caen area, British and Canadians have smashed German attempts to break up the beachhead and inched their way toward Caen where street fighting has been reported in progress for several days.

While Allied communiqué No. 9 reported that steady progress had been made in building up Allied resources of men and material, an official field dispatch declared that American troops "expanding their Northern France bridgehead and pressing forward against mild resistance," had captured "one town and a handful of villages plus additional prisoners."

It said that German resistance in the American sector, where the going had been fairly tough, "began to break yesterday afternoon," and "indications now are that the Germans are having considerable difficulty in throwing in reinforcements indiscriminately."

On the night of June 9 the RAF returned to the attack, its heavy bombers in strong force bombarding airfields and a rail center ahead of the beachhead. And June 10, after a 15-hour lull, Allied medium and fighter-bombers streamed back in impressive numbers to the support of the beachhead.

American air-borne troops and infantry were converging on Carentan on two sides. This vital town, a third of the way across the foot of the Cherbourg Peninsula, was of great importance to the Germans and they were fighting desperately to hold it.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel threw three armored divisions into attacks from Caen—and between Caen and Bayeux—in an effort to drive to the sea and break up the beachhead into sections which could be dealt with separately.

But every attempt he made failed, in the face of British and Canadian troops determined to stand to the end. They fired at tanks over open sights from less than 200 yards.

Heavy Fighting Waged at Carentan

Bitter fighting occurred at Carentan. The land in this area is marshy and cut by rivers. If the Allies could smash across the Cherbourg Peninsula here, they could turn and deal at their convenience with the important port of Cherbourg on the tip of the Peninsula.

In this area the main part of the fighting was by infantry. The country is not suitable for large-scale tank warfare.

American troops also fanned out from Ste. Mère-Eglise toward the port of Cherbourg, but it was not clear how much progress had been made. Here American air-borne troops were linked up with Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley's infantry coming in from the beaches to form one attacking force.

The Germans admitted the Americans had advanced a mile from Ste. Mère-Eglise, which would put them 17 miles from Cherbourg itself.

The Germans attempted to block the advance of American air-borne forces by dropping parachutists of their own, but a field dispatch said the Americans had captured 800 of these Hitler air-borne forces which landed almost on top of American units.

Two thousand German prisoners had arrived in Britain and Allied headquarters said "several thousand more" were en route.

The German Radio dropped its extravagant claims of the past few days and the German news agency, DNB adopted a more conservative tone.

"The tank battle between Bayeux and Caen is rising to a furious crescendo," said the agency. "Having reinforced their beachheads with further hundreds of transport and landing craft in spite of unfavorable weather, tanks continue their fierce attacks in the direction of Caen."

The RAF Coastal Command announced that a German destroyer, driven ashore off Batz on the Brest Peninsula in a fight with Allied naval forces, had been bombed to a smouldering hulk.

Top commanders of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force—Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest King, and Gen. H. H. Arnold—arrived in London and went into conference with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Invasion Commander, and British military chieftains.

It was expected, however, that this meeting would have little to do with present operations.

SHAEF disclosed the other day that it now was planning battles of the future while Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and General Bradley carry out the present battle.

The combined chiefs of staff undoubtedly are discussing events even more in the future but they may deal with any pressing problem of the moment.

Halsey Knighted By British Empire

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, June 10

Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of South Pacific Naval Forces, has been made a Knight of the British Empire, members of his forces learned here June 9 when a congratulatory message arrived.

The message came from Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Fiji Islands and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

War in Channel:

Nazis Lose Ships In Naval Engagement

Attempts by German naval craft to enter the invasion coast area have been frustrated by Allied sea power, it was disclosed in a communiqué detailing three surface actions, one of them a point-blank engagement between eight Allied and four Nazi destroyers.

Eight British, Canadian, and Polish destroyers intercepted the four German destroyers off the tip of Brittany, near Ile d'Quessant, before dawn June 9. The Allies blew up one of the enemy destroyers, chased another aground in flames, and scored hits on the other two, which escaped, the communiqué said. Bombers were believed to have finished off the grounded vessel later.

Damage and a few casualties on one British ship, the Tartar, was the only Allied cost.

During the night of June 8 an Allied destroyer force, under Rear Admiral Don Pardee Moon of the United States Navy, intercepted and drove off a force of heavily armed German light craft between the mainland and the Isles de St. Marcouf, just off the American landing zone on the east side of the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Allied light coastal forces repulsed German E-boats that tried to enter the invasion coast area both from the east and west sides. Two of the enemy ships suffered hits.

An American destroyer was among the first naval losses off the invasion coast, it was disclosed by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. The ship sank only a few thousand yards off the coast when hit by repeated fire from a German inland battery while the destroyer's guns were clearing the beach for the landings.

Air Over Front:

Allied Bombers Blast Nazi Defense Lines

Powerful fleets of American heavy, medium, and light bombers blasted targets behind the Normandy battle lines and German airfields in Northern France in a thunderous follow-up to similar RAF attacks during the night.

The day-and-night blows which broke a 15-hour lull in Allied air activity caused by the weather June 9 were aimed at railroads, highways, heavy gun positions, a concentration of troops and tanks behind the invasion front, and a key rail junction near Paris as well as at the airfields.

One purpose of the attacks was to prevent the German Air Force from building up air support for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces in Normandy.

The blow against the airfields was delivered by up to 500 United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators, which took quick advantage of the clearing weather. The British night and American day heavy bombers also hammered the Etampes rail junction 30 miles from Paris, a key troop-dispatching point for the Germans.

Bombing enemy targets as close as a mile to the Normandy battle lines, American Marauders and Havocs swept over a 15-mile stretch, rocking German positions. These planes ducked under an overcast to strike from the unusually low altitude of 3,500 feet, and the tail gunners silenced one anti-aircraft battery as they swooped past. Targets near the French coast were bombed through clouds with secret devices.

Returning Marauder crews reported they had knocked out a mile and a half stretch of highway near the front, dispersing tanks along its edge, and blocking this route. RAF home-defense fighters patroling in the battle area during the night shot down three German bombers in the air and a fourth just as it was taking off.

One of the four airfield targets hit by British heavy bombers was a scant 30 miles from the front. British Mosquitoes in a simultaneous night operation hammered targets in Berlin.

South Pacific:

4 Japanese Warships Sunk by U. S. Bombers

Taking the biggest toll of Japanese warships in months, American air power has smashed another apparent attempt to aid hard-pressed Japanese troops on Biak Island, Allied headquarters at New Guinea announced.

Mitchell bombers, diving to mast height, sank four Japanese destroyers with 1,000-pound bombs, damaged a fifth, and drove off a cruiser and another destroyer. The action occurred June 8 off Manokwari, Dutch New Guinea, as the Japanese task force was proceeding eastward across Geelvink Bay toward Biak, 150 miles distant.

The 10 Mitchells were escorted by fighter planes which tangled with 10 enemy fighters, shooting down five and probably another. Three American planes were lost.

The destroyed Japanese task force was the first sizeable enemy fleet unit to dare New Guinea waters for some months. That factor emphasized the importance attached to Biak, main island in the Schouten group, which Tokyo has admitted is within the Empire's "inner defense" circle. Bombers from its airfields can reach the southern Phillippines.

Japanese Radio reports said 13 United States B-24 bombers raided Truk June 8 while nine others hit Mille Island in the Marshalls and 24 planes bombed the Japanese base at Rabaul on New Britain.

As usual, the Japanese reports claimed "no damage."

Following the Mille attack, according to the Tokyo reports, an American destroper engaged in an artillery duel with the Japanese garrison.

Italy:

Germans Flee North In Race With Allies

The German Fourteenth Army fled northward in increasing disorder, and the Allied Command for the first time declared officially that a "catastrophe" has befallen Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's forces in Italy.

Slashing steadily northward after the retreating foe, the Fifth Army captured the ancient town of Tuscania, 13 miles northeast of Tarquinia.

The Eighth Army also picked up speed in its northward advance near the Adriatic.

'East of the Tiber River the German Tenth Army is robbed of the support of its sister army and now has to provide, out of its own means, flank protection against the threat represented by the Allied advance to the Viterbo area," an official spokesman said.

"Here, too, there is considerable disorganization noted and prisoners recently taken include cooks, butchers, bakers, some no more than 14 years old.

With the taking of Tuscania, Tarquinia, and Vetralla, the Fifth Army now fanned out on a broad front more than 5 miles to the northwest from Rome, and at the same time has stabbed at least 40 miles north of the Capital in a drive beyond Veterbo, a provincial capital and communications center which was a medieval rival to Rome.

The Eighth Army captured Moricone, 11 miles north of Tivoli and Arsoli, nine miles northwest of Subiaco.

In the Adriatic sector, Eighth Army units moved steadily forward to maintain contact with the withdrawing enemy, advancing as much as five miles. The battered towns of Orsogna and Guardiagrele, as well as Miglionico and Filetto, were occupied and the River Foro crossed.

The Germans left Guardiagrele in flames, then shelled the ruins to delay occupation.

Russia:

Fighting Flares In Old Poland

A spurt of fighting northwest of Tarnapol in Old Poland was announced in the radiocast supplement to the Russian communiqué.

The announcement came after earlier Moscow dispatches had indicated the Red Army is ready to open its expected offensive from the East in co-ordination with the Allied invasion of Europe from the West.

In the Tarnapol sector, German infantry broke into a populated place June 9 but was driven out by fierce Soviet counterattacks which inflicted heavy losses on the Nazis, Moscow said.

The supplement said 10 German tanks and two self-propelled guns were destroyed and a number of the enemy captured.

Soviet units also have taken another height north of Iasi in Romania, wiping out more than a company of the enemy, the supplement stated.

A Finnish communiqué, quoted by DNB in a Berlin radiocast, said the Russians launched a general offensive supported by heavy artillery barrages and strong tank formations, on the Karelian Isthmus north of Leningrad.

"The enemy in the early morning hours of June 9 started a general offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, supported by particularly fierce artillery fire and strong air formations," said the communiqué, quoted by the Germans.

"The attacks, which were launched at various points, were frustrated except for some minor breaches of local importance.

"The enemy suffered a considerable number of fatal casualties. Ten enemy tanks were destroyed. Our fighters and antiaircraft defense downed 24 enemy machines. The battle is still in full swing."

China:

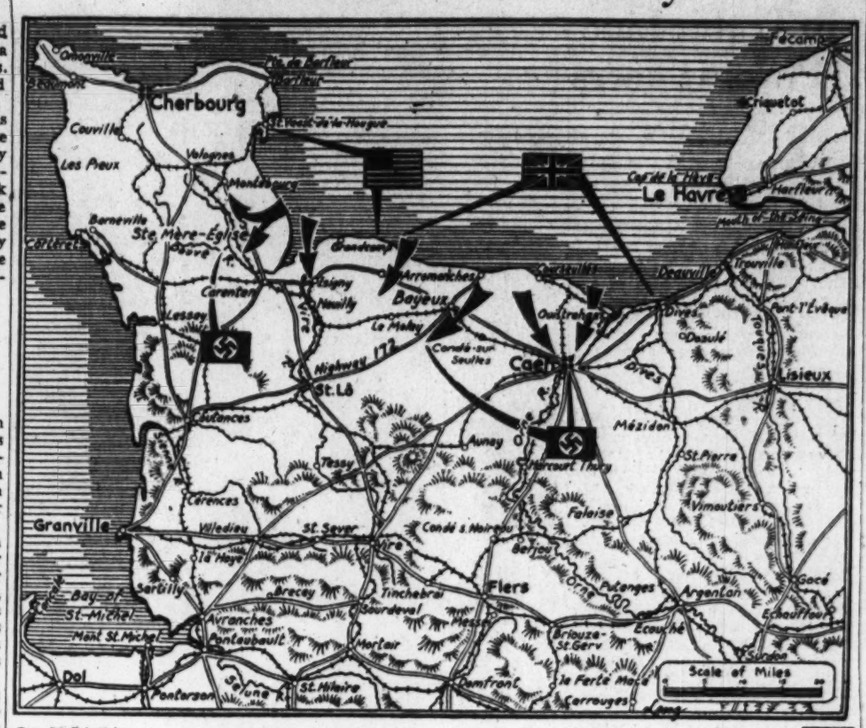
Chinese Battling To Hold Changsha

Fighting is raging in the "outer defenses" of Changsha and the Japanese are tightening a menacing arc against this Hunan Province city which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has ordered defended to the utmost, the Chinese High Command in Chungking said, while in two other were Chinese provinces sudden flare-ups were expected as the enemy massed troops for new thrusts.

Driving down from the southern shore of Tungting Lake in an apparent effort to protect his flank from a possible Chinese rescue attempt, the enemy seized the Chinese stronghold of Siangyin, 30 miles north-northwest of Changsha and west of the Canton-Hankow railway.

At the same time, a Chinese communiqué admitted, a column driving due south along the other side of the railway was within 7½ miles of the provincial capital astride the route, a Chinese spokesman said, while from the east the communiqué said the invader had crossed the Laotao River, described as the last line of defense before Changsha, and was within 12 miles of the city.

The Battle for Normandy



By a Staff Artist

Black Arrows Show Latest Advance of Allied Troops

Allies Win First Step in France; Can Nazi Defense Hold Them?

Continued from Page 1

Norman coast landings are a feint to draw in the German central reserve and to uncover some other portion of the coast for another landing. However, the location of the first landings and the rapid mounting of the battle toward a climax made this seem decreasingly plausible. By the end of the fourth day it seemed reasonable to assume that this was at least one of the main thrusts if not the only main one.

The reasons for such an assumption are the following.

Nowhere else along the potential invasion coast do topography and French transportation facilities combine so favorably to provide an invasion foothold as in the blunt-pointed triangle by the Seine and Loire Rivers.

North of the Seine a landing would have been forced to develop into a bulge dangerously open to attack from flanks as well as front. South of the Loire the distance would be too great from Britain for effective fighter support.

The presumably chosen area offers the best possible opportunity for flank security combined with accessible fighter-plane cover from Britain.

Ultimate Objective

It must, of course, be assumed that while the initial purpose is the Cherbourg Peninsula, the ultimate purpose includes the Breton Peninsula as well and also everything between the Seine and Loire to the canal which joins the two rivers to the south of Paris.

By selecting the Norman beaches for the first move, the Allied plan at once interposes the Seine, the Seine-Loire Canal, and the upper Loire between the great bulk of German forces in Western Europe and the landing area. That river system is a shield behind which our first landing is creeping for shelter from the maximum blast of German counterattack. While troops on the beaches were beating back local German resistance, Allied bombers were destroying every possible bridge over this water system—an operation probably as important to the final outcome as the landings themselves.

As the operation develops, the Seine should become an increasingly valuable shield for our left flank. Our right should ultimately be on the Loire. The main railroad lines from Germany into France all channel to Paris. The only counterattacks they can mount in the direct line of their supply routes must be either down from north of the Seine or directly into our designated penetration area between the two rivers. Our right flank is protected potentially both by the Loire itself and also by the fact that any German pressure from that region must be indirect pressure over long and curving supply lines.

Such an estimate is, of course, getting far ahead of current events. At the moment the first stage, consolidation of the Cherbourg Peninsula has only begun. To say that it has begun well is to say only that it has begun as well, and even slightly better, than could have been reasonably expected.

The actual task of getting ashore proved easier than generally expected, probably because of a failure to appreciate fully the advantages of Allied sea and air power. Also, the enormous strides made by Allied ingenuity in devising effective landing craft contributed a third deciding factor. These three Allied assets converted a landing problem which was insurmountable for the Germans in 1941 into a fairly easy one for the Allies in 1944.

Nazis Lacked Sea Power

After Dunkerque, the Germans had air power, but they lacked the two other elements of Allied landing success. Their concept of landing craft in 1941 was completely elementary. They trained and prepared for the Channel crossing with conventional European river and canal barges, most of them not even self-propelling. They also lacked ability to assert sea control over the Channel.

But once the Allied landings were accomplished, the operation has developed almost exactly as was to be expected. German tactical (local) reserves succeeded in getting into action before any of the landings had penetrated more than a few miles inland. They have kept the beachheads shallow up to this time and are forcing heavy action on troops which, ideally, would be engaged in swift thrusts for key communication points much farther in.

In other words, the original landings were sealed off by the German tactical reserves during the third and fourth days at least well enough to offer German strategic reserves an opportunity to come up before the Allied weight on the beachheads could develop dangerous momentum.

One must assume, therefore, that while the German coastal defenses proved weaker than was publicly expected on our side of the line, they have to a large measure accomplished what the Germans expected of them. They gave the Germans just time enough to bring local reserves into action. Now it remains to be seen whether those local reserves also can perform their alloted task in the German defense scheme.

The real issue depends on the race between the arrival of Allied reinforcements on the beaches and arrival of German strategic reserves. That issue will not be decided for several days, in fact probably for several weeks.

Nazi Strategy in France: To Split Up Allied Forces

Continued from Page 1

coast line to meet the general threat.

It also is becoming increasingly apparent that the German High Command has been troubled by the possibility that the Normandy landings may not be the sole or even the main invasion move. Therefore, they have been reluctant to withdraw their forces from other coastal areas unless—and until—obliged to do so by the developing threat of the Normandy landings.

Accordingly, German defensive strategy in the invasion area was to endeavor to seal off the Allied landings with forces on the spot and to embarass their progress toward such obvious objectives as Cherbourg to the north and west and Rouen to the East.

At the same time, the enemy at once attempted to keep the various Allied landings split up and thus deal with them separately. The Nazi strategy was to attempt to eliminate them piecemeal before the Allies were able to link up and constitute a regular fighting front.

Fight for Caen

This explains the heavy fighting in the area of Caen, where the Germans at once launched a sharp local counterattack in the effort to drive a wedge northward, and thus to split the main British and Canadian beachheads.

This initial effort failed, but fierce combat still is raging around Caen, which is necessarily a pivot of the Nazi defensive strategy in and immediately behind the Normandy invasion area.

Similarly on the enemy left flanks, German defensive tactics followed the same lines. American forces landed both north and east of Carentan, and the Germans immediately launched local attacks aimed at keeping these two forces apart.

The capture of Isigny shows that these German defensive efforts have been unable to hold back the American drive from their beachheads to the east of Carentan.

Second Stage

The second stage of the enemy defensive strategy, having failed to wipe out the initial landings and prevent them from joining up, was to bring up tactical reserves. These include the three Panzer (armored) divisions now operating in the area of Caen. Their purpose was to compress the Allied front.

In particular, the Germans are attempting to regain the important lateral road between Caen and Carentan—particularly in the Bayeux zone. This explains the reference in today's communiqué of "contact with strong enemy forces" near Conde sur Seulles.

Perhaps the most important question at this stage is whether Marshal von Rundstedt has yet thrown his strategic reserves into the battle. The probability is that the three Panzer divisions now known to be in the fight in and around Caen were drawn from tactical reserves. But the continued progress of the Allies on both flanks will soon oblige the Germans to bring up more important forces from their strategic reserves deep inside france.

Clark: Pope Pleased At Feeding of Rome

ROME, June 10 (AP) — Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the United States Fifth Army, said yesterday that Pope Pius XII expressed to him great satisfaction with Allied authorities' handling of the feeding problem since the occupation of Rome.

General Clark said the Pontiff, with whom he talked for 10 minutes June 8, had been greatly concerned that chaotic conditions might arise with the City's fall. The Pope said his concern had been removed. He requested General Clark to convey his warmest regards and best wishes to President Roosevelt, and General Clark said he had done so.

It's D-Day Plus 1: Those 'Pesky' Mines

Continued from Page 1

We talk about the chances of the Red Sox beating the Browns and reminisce about the Parker House and Boylston Street.

It is hard to do an honest reporting job on battle. I am fine. I have been frightened, and now I am just having a good time. I have a guilty feeling about each emotion, but there it is. I have lost all track of time.

We did not sleep all night Sunday when we steamed to the attack; then that was called off, but we didn't sleep the next night either when the real Channel rendezvous began.

The days have just merged since, and I think the primary mood now is boredom. I know this is not the right battle attitude, but I just put it down.

We've had catnaps on the iron deck plates and few hours in our bunks. There's a feeling that the whole thing is an anticlimax because the cook mistakenly served prebattle steam—ice cream and cake—Sunday night, and had only cold meats for the real invasion eve.

If the Germans would only cooperate, we could blast them out, but there seems less and less to shoot at on the beach. Consolidation is rapidly under way. Every now and then yesterday a battery we had "silenced" reopened on us until our pride became involved.

It was up on the cliff skyline to right of the spire of a little French church or possibly over the hill. It worried the gunnery officer a lot. As a matter of fact, the Quincy's firing was superb, though even we couldn't hit the unseen bridge 10 miles off first crack over which Nazi tanks were coming.

They're firing on a destroyer—the Butler, I think. It's right by the upended destroyer that sank yesterday.

"What I like about them tin cans," says red-headed Jim Maroney of Dallas, Texas, in charge of the 40-millimeter "quads" below me, "is the way they go right in to fight it out with those batteries."

Commander Monroe Duffil, who used to distribute copies of The Christian Science Monitor on the Forest Hills Boston "El" run, pauses to say the British Black Prince has been ordered to knock out the targets that have given us so much trouble. The Black Prince bangs away. Now the destroyer Butler is back at the beach slamming in with its five-inchers. It seems within an arm's reach of the shore.

The wind has shifted and I am out in the sun. A feeling of concern quickly develops under fire. We are sorry for the casualties.

It seems our guns now are silent because our spotters report the but glad it wasn't us.

target is surrounded by American troops. We must wait.

The men on the observation deck get permission to shoot at a plane's dropped gas tank floating by us. The free crew lines the side and cheers as bursts of a Browning automatic drive the tank away.

A building is burning to the left; there is the wreck of a destroyer; men fighting with grenades farther down the beach; there are terrible sights in the water, and we may hit a mine. Yet we are relaxed, the sun is warm, and we are snatching a moment's full enjoyment.

It just doesn't make sense, and I can't try to explain it.

'King Bees' Strike Enemy Unseen In Pacific Night Flight

A FORWARD ALLIED BASE, New Guinea (AP)—Alo... in packs, the "King Bees" ... the night skies, striking Jap... soldiers unseen.

The "King Bees" are th... night-fighter outfit trained ... pletely in the United State... the first such group to arriv... New Guinea.

The pilots, highly skilled in instrument flying and radio aids, fly specially-equipped planes black as the pit. At air bases stretched across the island, they stand at continuous alert from dusk to dawn, prepared to strike any enemy bomber rash enough to venture out after dark. They maintain a midnight vigil over lonely beachheads.

"King Bees" work and live apart from other airmen. They do not fly escort for other planes. They sleep during the business hours of other units. Their orders come directly from headquarters.

Their insigne, brought from Orlando, Fla., when they arrived last November and immediately went to work, depicts a crowned bee grasping a machine gun in one hand, a lantern in the other.

All Air Transport in U. S. To Go Into Army's Hands

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—All Army air transport service within the continental United States will be taken over by the Air Transport command before the end of the year, and contract service terminated, the War Department said today.

Contracts with commercial companies for overseas operations will be continued. The change-over on the domestic operations already is under way.

The Army said that "increased personnel available to the Air Transport Command will make it possible for the ATC to conduct the cargo operations within the United States formerly handled by air contract."

Aircraft available to the airlines, the department said, have been insufficient to provide the air transportation required for mail and other wartime needs.

The Department noted that in the last five months, 28 aircraft were returned to the airlines. Some had been in Air Transport Command service and others used as troop carriers.

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Fair Practice Regional Head Quits in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, June 10 (AP)—Leonard M. Brin has resigned as regional director of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and is en route to Washington.

Mr. Brin, who said here yesterday that his resignation—for "personal reasons"—would be effective June 30, declared that policy questions raised by Texas Gov. Coke R. Stevenson on FEPC operations "must be referred to the committee in Washington."

In a letter to Mr. Brin, Governor Stevenson had asked by what authority FEPC conducted activities in Texas; what was the scope of its operations and the objective sought; whether the purpose of the activities included violation of any of the segregation laws of the State and whether it was the purpose to "establish policies which are in violation of State laws."

In Washington, Malcolm Ross, Chairman of the Committee, said, "The committee neither in its purpose nor in its activities does violation to any valid laws of any state, nor has it established any policies contrary to such laws."

Mr. Brin said he had decided to resign two or three months ago, before a State-wide discussion arose over activities of his office in directing employers engaged in essential work not to specify Negro and white in advertising for help.

Little Girl's 'Nutty' Gift Wins Photo of General

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Four-year-old Linda Louise Beardwood, whose father, Capt. Jack Beardwood, is one of Lt. Gen. Mark Clark's aides, has a letter and an autographed photograph from the general.

Linda won the general over by sending him peanuts, then unobtainable in Italy. They were such a delicacy he passed them out at a staff dinner.

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Queensland's Leading Departmental Store
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Shansi Shangri-La Thrives on Four-Hour Work Day

People neither smoke nor drink in this town of Communists who dwell in caves in Yen's domain

Ban on travel to China's Communist-held area of Yenan has finally been lifted by the Chungking Government, and American correspondents are en route to the long-isolated Province. The party is making several official stops along the way, and Mr. Stein tells today of what they found in Shansi Province.

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON A HILLTOP ABOVE THE YELLOW RIVER IN NORTHWEST CHINA, May 30. Delayed—Shangri-La should really be the dateline of the dispatch from this place from which a party of foreign correspondents will soon crossover into territory held by Chinese Communists.

For in this believe-t-or-not town of 2,000 newly built caves in the barren hillside, the people neither smoke nor drink, they operate on a regular four-hour work day, and anyone violating an oath of offices is supposed to make amends by committing suicide.

The paternal master and sage of this Province of Shansi is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, who 33 years ago rose from innkeeper's water carrier to first Republican Governor of his Province.

During China's "war lord" period, General Yen was one of Chiang Kai-shek's opponents and at one time even seemed destined to become leader of China.

Far From Martial

General Yen, in cloth slippers and blue tunic without badge of rank, mild-mannered and kindly, looks as unwarlike as his large family of staff officers, provincial officials and rustic intellectual advisers, all of whom have been serving him from 10 to 20 or 30 years.

Soldiers of his old Shansi army who, with their families, make up the cave town's 10,000 population, seem far from martial in the sunny, secluded atmosphere of this strange mountain.

Here General Yen's social theories are gospel. Smoking and drinking are strictly prohibited. Every soldier, officer, and civilian official has only four hours productive work each day outside of his duties on road-building, cave-digging, cultivating a patch of land, spinning and weaving.

Yen Hsi-shen, during all his years of leadership in Shansi Province has been a reformer and an ardent writer on social betterment. His most recent work is represented in 48 books and pamphlets. They cover 8,000 pages of over 3,000,000 words.

Wartime Paternalism

After the General's "new army," built up on the basis of progressive nationalism early in the war, revolted and went over to the Communists in 1939, he introduced a military and a social system intended to offer all advantages, but have none of the undersirable aspects of Communism—a kind of wartime paternalism.

Each of two farmers are to support one soldier with better food and more abundant clothing than is the rule in most Chinese armies. Soldiers' families are to be helped systematically by the community.

Landlords are reduced to an income of only 5 per cent of the harvest, against a former 40 to 50 per cent, and are thus to be forced to become producers themselves.

Merchants, so prominent in Chinese villages and towns, have no place in General Yen's scheme, for all surplus products of farm and cottage industries must be sold to the Provincial Government.

Full Control of Trade

Authorities also handle all trade with outside areas on which Shansi's population relies heavily for survival.

This trade is with Central Government areas across the Yellow River, with the Communist-controlled country, with Japanese-occupied territories, all of which border on the isolated little Shangri-La.

All surplus products from farms and cottage industries and of the "leisure-time work" of soldiers and officials are bought with special money against which a fair supply of goods can be purchased in low and stable-priced co-operative stores.

In other words, the General experiments with a modernized barter economy to protect soldiers and people against harm from China's continuous rise of prices.

Emergency Certificates

General Yen has permission from the Central Government for all his special policies and practices. His previous fights against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are forgotten, his wishes on personnel appointments respected, his measures against landlords and merchants tolerated, and his monetary experiments with local issue of "co-operative certificates" pass as excusable emergency measures.

Shangri-La can never spread over the whole of China. Its stronge peace, which still has to stand the test of acute danger from outside sources, is based on singular circumstances of primitive Communism in isolated moutnains and of a strange balance of surrounding forces in the Central Government, and in Communist and Japanese areas.

It is but a fast outgrowth of ancient Chinese paternalism. But it shows the right way in one respect: In its thought of the common soldiers and people and in the strict imposition of equal sacrifice on landlords and merchants.

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Asian Reformer in Musical Setting

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, "model governor" of Shansi shown here in a delightfully un-Oriental serenade, has taken his province through some interesting social experiments. Map shows location of the Shansi area.

Quick Shirt Change Beats Out Laundry

KANSAS CITY, Mo., (AP)—Men's clothing merchants have a new type of customer. He comes in, buys a shirt and then says, "don't bother to wrap it. I'll just put it on."

This poor fellow doesn't really want a shirt, the merchants explain. He just can't wait any longer for his laundry.

Vichy Sees Negotiator's Role In Allied-German Stalemate

Continued from Page 1

the "Chief of State" would again be with them in the hour of extreme hardships.

News Items Planted

The campaign to build up Marshal Pétain's badly depreciated popularity was accompanied by a number of planted news items appearing in the neutral press. These items indicated that the Vichy "government" had protested to the German authorities against their meddling in French civil affairs, for example, against orders given by the German "Kommandanturen" to French municipalities.

It can hardly be believed that the clever politicians who are scheming behind the Vichy scene expect the venerable Marshal still to play an active political role in liberated France. Not only have his political blunders been too obvious but his years have weighed more heavily upon him in recent months. Yet Marshal Pétain holds in his hands the political weapon of "legality" and if he steps down, he will attempt to hand over power to a new French "legal" government.

This move was well prepared by the Marshal's alleged radio speech in November, 1943, which never reached the French people, but which was published in Swiss newspapers. In this address, apparently interdicted by the Germans, Marshal Pétain announced his intention to return constitutional power to the former Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, sitting jointly as the National Assembly. The hope of the Vichy wirepullers is, of course, that this move would forestall the taking over of the French Administration by the Algiers "provisional government," and thus avoid harsh punishment for the collaborationists, at the hands of the French patriots and stave off social revolution.

Appeal to Forces of Order

The Vichy leaders expect that their plans will be supported not only by many former parliamentarians inside and outside of France, but that they will be backed by all the "forces of order" inside France.

Groups who have vested interests in the Vichy regime or generally in the existing social setup in France are all but in favor of a de Gaullist regime, especially since the French Communists participate in the Algiers "Committee."

One important force of conservatism in France is the Roman Catholic hierarchy which, although having relinquished recently its close ties with Vichy, is likely to use its influence in favor of a moderate regime. The victorious Allies are expected to tolerate—at least—these maneuvers.

Yet there are also indications that the Vichy politicians have still more ambitious designs. They continue to hope against hope that the Allied invasion of France—after some initial successes—will bog down in a new stalemate.

Vichy Hopes for Deadlock

This would weaken the German grip on France as the Nazi High Command would be extremely busy holding back the Allied tide. At the same time, the Allies would not achieve complete victory and would be unable to impose their own rule on the country.

This deadlock, Vichy hopes, would not only strengthen the position of the French "government," but would, at the same time, make the belligerents more inclined to talk peace.

The Vichy plan makers, whose scheming certainly does not lack hardiness, see themselves in the role of skillful negotiators between Germany and the Western Allies, winning the gratitude of both powers and, at the same time, that of the French people whose homes would be spared from being destroyed in military operations.

This last objective explains—at least partly—why the hardships brought about by Allied bombing of France have been played up so much by Vichy propaganda.

G. I.'s 'Het Up' Over Woolies

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, May 15 Delayed. (AP)—After living with soldiers for a long time you come to look on them as the same sort of individuals they were in civilian life and almost forget that the Army and its regulations control their every movement.

Then something happens to remind you of regimentation.

Yesterday the Naples streets swarmed with the winter's woolen olive drab uniforms. Today, as though a giant hand had reversed every wardrobe, the same thousands of soldiers appeared in their summer cotton khakis.

O. D. Reigns Supreme

Up on the combat line, however, the O. D. still reigns supreme. For one thing, they stand up much better under wear and tear. But the main reason is that they're better camouflage.

The switchover in uniforms was not exactly unexpected. The Army Public Relations officials issued an announcement about it a couple of days ago. It was sent over from Algiers and has become the most hilarious handout of the week.

Whoever wrote it must have been either an advertising man in prewar life or else schooled in the testimonials of bygone days.

First, he said that the swapping of uniforms was about due because hot weather was upon us.

Then he obviously went out on the streets and snagged some luckless private, whom he quoted as saying, "I prefer the khakis because they're much cooler."

However, he suddenly must have realized that some of the boys wouldn't like to change to khaki, what with being up there in the line and having to fight the war, so he scurried back out on to the street and nipped him another enlisted man just back from the front.

It wasn't enough to point out that the O. D's were better camouflage. This unfortunate G. I., who probably just wanted to be left alone, anyhow, was described as giving the uniform situation a good serious think, whereupon he was quoted as solemnly saying:

Prefers Woolens

"I prefer the woolen O. D.'s because in the long run they're more cool than the khaki."

By now the handout had the whole headquarters press gang in the aisles, but its enterprising author took no chances on his point not being driven home to the most stupid scribe.

He located a third luckless lad who was quoted (all of them with full name and home town) as agreeing wholeheartedly with the Army's regulation because sometimes he considered the khaki cooler, but in a judicious afterthought he added:

"Other times I prefer woolens."

And that was that.

Britons Look Beyond War To Wider Peace Horizons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10—While all eyes on this invasion base of Britain are focused primarily on the crucial fighting in France, there is no letup in the even more far-reaching task of planning ahead.

As wave after wave of battle planes head out from here to the beachheads and as vivid stories of heroic fighting flash back from the French coast, France's future is being discussed here with Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

In Westminster the House of Commons debates the Government plan for full employment after the war.

The House of Lords concludes the final stages of Britain's historic education reform bill with special reference to religious schooling.

An engineer friend I met in a London restaurant today had been switched to the urgent task designing cages for German prisoners. But it is only a brief interlude in his planning of better bathtubs for postwar Britons.

King and Archbishop

King George VI himself and the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a powerful and forward-looking lead in their radio talks this week, both looking beyond the toil and suffering of war and pointing to the wider horizons which must be achieved at whatever cost.

This great message, in the opinion of some thoughtful observers of both World Wars, was never so clearly voiced in the 1914 struggle as it was by the King and the Archbishop.

The Archbishop specially stressed that the King in calling the nation to prayer had made no reference to the military side of war, but only pointed to the necessity for prayer and dedication on the highest plane, which is that mankind shall not beseech for human will to be done, but rather learn what is the divine will.

This example of simple moral courage coming from the Sovereign at this crucial moment has touched the heart of Britain and given many persons a quiet new confidence for the practical application of this principle to the immense problems of reconstruction.

More Than Human Planning

I was told that when the King finished speaking one innkeeper at Windsor called in the Rector to conduct service in a saloon bar.

That may be just an isolated case, but the calmness of Britain all through the opening phase of the great invasion operation is something causing considerable appreciation.

Military plans have gone smoothly; this nation has acted like the fully tried war veteran which it has become in the past four years. But above all this smoothness of human planning, there is the feeling that there has been other support. The King's speech seems to touch off this recognition.

Boston Editor Chosen Bishop Of Methodists

OCEAN CITY, N. J., June 10 (AP)—The Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church, which has elected three new Bishops in prolonged balloting, will make assignments to its six bishoprics today.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, for the past 24 years Editor of Zion's Herald, an independent weekly Methodist newspaper published in Boston, was elected last night on the 14th ballot to fill the third and last vacancy in the conference's Bishop roster.

He polled 200 delegate votes, three more than needed for election.

Dr. Hartman, a natice of La Grange, Ind., is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan and Boston Universities. Ordained in 1903, he has held pastorates in Ohio and Massachusetts.

Bishoprics at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Boston and Syracuse will be filled by assignment from among the three Bishops already serving in the jurisdiction and the three new ones elected here. There are vacancies at New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

The Rev. Dr. W. Earl Ledden, of Albany, N. Y., was elected a bishop earlier yesterday and the Rev. Dr. Fred P. Corson, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., was elected Bishop the day before.

N. Y. Church Window Honors Mme. Chiang

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 10 — Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, is portrayed in a large stained-glass window recently installed in St. John's Episcopal Church in Massena, N. Y., it has been announced by the Chinese Service Bureau here.

Mme. Chiang is pictured amidst flowers of China, holding a scroll on which there is the inscription, "We must try to forgive," a phrase taken from her speech last year at Madison Square Garden in New York.

The window is made of 7,000 pieces of French, Belgian and English glass of the 13th century. The artist was Valentine d'Ogries. The Rev. Dr. Norman B. Godfrey is pastor of the Church.

Theological Group Elects

PITTSBURGH, June 10 (AP)—Sanford Fleming, President of Berkeley Divinity School, Berkeley, Calif., was elected President of the American Association of Theological Schools which closed its two-day biennial meeting here June 9. He succeeds Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, who is President of Union Seminary, New York. Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn., was elected Executive Secretary.

MARSHFIELD HILLS

DIGNITY and grace are the words for this beautiful Colonial home atop a 3-acre slope of scenic grounds, gardens and landscape, with a gorgeous vista of the valley, North River and ocean . . . Here is a home perfectly adapted for those who have always been accustomed to refinement of atmosphere and cultured surroundings.

The interior is perfectly planned with central reception hall, lavatory, 30-foot living room, fireplace and tiled, screened porch adjacent; music room, dining room, butler's pantry, modern gas kitchen and new G. E. double-door refrigerator and laundry . . . On the 2nd floor are 4 spacious sunny chambers and 3 pastel tiled baths—2 servants' rooms and bath in ell and a 3-room guest suite and bath on 3rd level. The heat is steam vapor delivered from a modern oversized boiler fired by oil.

Resting well back on the rear of the grounds is a large, 3-car garage with overhead rolling doors, having its own hot water oil heating system, and a delightful 5-room "pent house" apartment overhead with fireplace and decorated in the modernistic treatment.

Literally, no expense has been spared on the house, grounds and pent house to make this estate complete . . . The owner having no further use for it has authorized its sale for a figure representing less than ⅓ of the total investment . . . To those of you enjoying genteel country living from the fastidious angle, you should certainly not miss making a thorough inspection of this property . . . 5 minutes' leisurely walk to the Christian Science church of Marshfield.

Frankly, this is a value often heard of, but seldom available.

Wm. Apperson Gardner
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"Well and Smartly Done"

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TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DAHLQUIST MFG. CO., Inc.

The Inspector transmits the following telegram, received from the Chief of the Bureau of Ships, regarding your contribution to the success of the Landing Craft Program.

"Your excellent performance of duty in producing material and components for the Landing Craft Program has made it possible for the building yards to exceed the quota of landing craft set by the combined Chiefs of Staff for completion on June 1, 1944. These landing craft will play a vital part in the success of offensive operations during the critical summer. On behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, the Bureau of Ships desires to pass to all hands concerned the message, 'Well and smartly done'." Signed E. L. Cochrane, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

BUY FIFTH WAR LOAN BONDS

JOHN J. HIGHLAND, Captain, U.S.N.
Inspector of Naval Material
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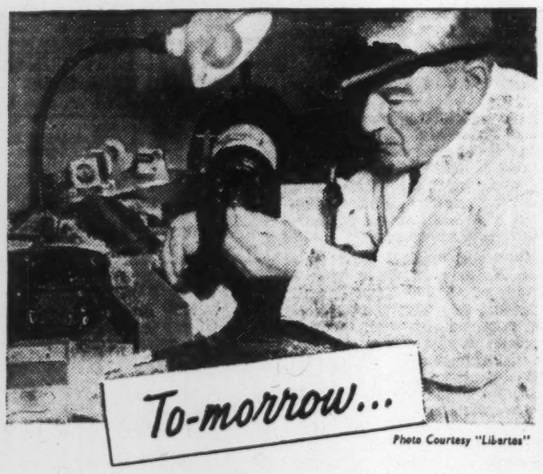
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Then, *even as today* Henwoods' wide selection of branded goods, offered at fair prices, will be appreciated by old friends and new. Cheerfulness, courtesy and eagerness to help—the results of our honesty of purpose—will continue to make shopping at Henwoods a real pleasure. It is truly said, *"you get a good deal at Henwoods."*

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Jays Goes All Outdoors On Grand Canyon Cords

Wonderful for a suitcase Summer, or week-ends nearby, these narrow wale cotton corduroys soft as suede and washable. Misty canyon colors—raspberry, blue, lime, aqua, eggshell, smoke or beige.

Jacket or Cardigan	17.90
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PLAYCLOTHES • FOURTH FLOOR

Jays Temple Place Boston

Prices and Your Purse: Auto Stamp Goes on Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 10

The $5 automobile use tax stamps for the coming year go on sale today in Post Offices and Internal Revenue Collectors' offices all over the country. They must be displayed on windshields after July 1.

Sugar Low?

Running out of sugar? The next stamp, No. 32 in Ration Book 4, becomes good indefinitely on June 16 for five pounds.

Not Fooling

The Office of Defense Transportation isn't fooling when it warns householders to fill their coal bins during the summer.

Shortage of motor trucks and drivers available for hauling coal is expected to reach a critical stage by the beginning of cold weather.

Turkey in Offing

There's turkey in the offing if you're hungry for it yet. The War Food Administration stopped hen turkey buying June 3 for overseas shipment. Turkeys are expected to come to market at a rapid rate because of the tight feed situation.

Watch Your Step

Don't be duped by so-called nylon priority clubs, promising if you'll buy so many pairs of rayon or cotton hose now, you'll be first on the list to get nylons when they are made again.

OPA's nylon hosiery regulation forbids a purchaser to be required to buy any other hosiery or article in connection with a sale or delivery of nylon hose.

Not Too Late

Representative Fred L. Crawford's campaign to get ceilings on beauty parlor and barber prices seems to have fallen through. Operators say the choice is between high prices and closed shops. Consumer agitation for the amendment has not been great enough to get it into the OPA bill now before Congress, but it's still not too late.

Need a Pump?

If you can't get hold of a spray pump for your Victory Garden, the Department of Agriculture recommends that you buy a stirrup pump, manufactured after Pearl Harbor for fire-fighting and now being turned over to commercial companies by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for sale at retail prices at approximately cost.

Milk Points

Supplementary points for purchase of evaporated milk will continue to be granted individuals living in isolated communities where supplies of milk are not enough to meet community requirements, but extra meat coupons are now withdrawn.

OPA has also announced that red points will no longer be issued to owners of Seeing Eye Dogs for the purchase of rationed meats to feed them.

These working dogs were the only ones for whom OPA ever took special consideration; now with all meat ration free except beefsteaks and roasts, it is presumed that a good variety of meats can be obtained for them without red points.

Bikes for Europe

There will be no large-scale resumption of bicycle production until the war is over in Europe, a resurvey of metals indicates. A few may become available to the general public out of Army surpluses.

The Foreign Economic Administration is buying a certain number of bicycles each month to help build up Europe's transportation system after the war.

That Spare Stamp

If you pulled out Sugar Stamp 37 instead of Spare Stamp 37 to send in for canning sugar, don't think you are entitled to a new ration book.

"Should a validation period be subsequently declared for a particular stamp after it has been accidentally or mistakenly removed, the ration book may then be considered mutilated and an application for replacement may be made," OPA has ruled.

In the case of the sugar stamp, it has already been decided that Stamp 37, removed by many housewives by mistake, will never be validated. **M. H.**

Sandra Lynn Gives Us All a 'Tip'

Tiny Tot Empties Purse to Buy War Bond

Little Sandra Lynn Campbell walked into the Salisbury, N. C., Post Office early this spring, upturned her little red purse, and while change clinked on the sales-window sill said: "I want a War Bond. I want my name on it and my Mommy's" The Associated Press learned that Sandra Lynn was only 2½, and a story about her was published in newspapers from coast to coast. When the Advertising Manager of the Electric Auto-Lite Company saw the story, he obtained permission to use a picture of Sandra taken in the very spot she had made her purchase. National magazines have scheduled an advertisement of the Company tied to the Fifth War Loan Drive, with the picture captioned: "Sandra Lynn has joined the fight . . . Have YOU?"

Reunion of Legion of Valor To Draw 500 Heroes to N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Arrangements are being made here for the fifty-fourth annual reunion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America, membership in which is limited to those who wear the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, or the Navy Cross.

Earle D. Norton, Senior Vice-Commander of the organization, said the reunion meeting on Aug. 14, 15 and 16, was expected to bring together approximately 500 members of the Order, including many high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy.

"The Army and Navy Legion of Valor is one of the most unique organizations in the United States," Mr. Norton said, explaining that membership is not dependent upon birth, wealth, position or influence, but entirely upon valor or heroism above and beyond the call of duty. "Our members are selected for us by the War and Navy Departments," he emphasized.

The history of the organization dates back to 1890, when it was established as "The Medal of Honor Legion" by veterans of the Civil War and of the Indian campaigns who had received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Present Name in 1918

The name of the organization was changed to its present one on Nov. 25, 1918, and the constitution amended to provide that persons to whom the Distinguished Service Cross had been awarded for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy would be eligible for membership. The constitution was further amended in 1933 to permit entrance into the group of those who won the Navy Cross for individual acts of heroism.

The Legion seeks no political ends, Mr. Norton declared, referring to the constitution of the order which lists its principles as "patriotic allegiance to the United States of America, fidelity to its Constitution and laws, the security of civil liberty and the permanence of free institutions."

Its objects are likewise "to cherish the memories of the valiant deeds in arms for which the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Navy Cross are the insignia; to provide true fellowship among its companons; to advance the best interests of the members of the armed forces of the United States of America; to extend all possible relief to its needy companions, their widows and children; and to stimulate patriotism in the minds of our youth by encouraging the study of the patriotic, military and naval history of our nation."

In the early days, the honor accorded a wearer of the Medal of Honor was so great that old soldiers and sailors bared their heads when in the presence of a Medal of Honor man. The old expression, "Hats off to a hero," was thus born.

Approximately 1,600 Medals of Honor were awarded prior to World War I, during which a total of 121 Medals of Honor were awarded to members of the American armed forces. In many instances these decorations were made posthumously.

The names of all who have received these decorations are contained in the records of the organization, along with the citations indicating the individual acts of extraordinary heroism for which they received them.

Several individuals received two Congressional Medals of Honor. In the Civil War, Capt. D. Baldwin, of Co. D, 19th Michigan Infantry, later Major General, U. S. A., retired, won his first Congressional Medal of Honor on July 20, 1864. He was awarded his second Medal of Honor 10 years later in another campaign; Lieut. Thomas B. Custer, Troop B, 6th Michigan Cavalry, won his first Medal of Honor on April 2, 1865, and his second Medal of Honor four days later.

Youngest Medal Holders

The youngest recorded Medal of Honor heroes were Musician Orion P. Howe, 55th Illinois Infantry, 14 years old, decorated May 19, 1864; Bugler John B. Cook, Battery B, 4th U. S. Field Artillery, decorated Sept. 17, 1862, 15 years old, and Musician J. C. Julius Langbein, Company B, 9th N. Y. Infantry, decorated April 19, 1862, 15 years of age.

The Navy also had its share of heroes in the Civil War, and listed in the organization's records are the names of Medal of Honor holders in the Navy, including men on the ironclad "Monitor."

After the close of the Civil War and the Indian campaigns, the Medals of Honor were awarded during the Spanish-American War, the Cuban Insurrection, the Philippine Campaign, World War I, and now World War II.

Among the prominent persons of today holding these decorations are: Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Lieut. Gen. George C. Patton, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Maj. Gen. Lewis W. Brereton, Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut. Commander John D. Bulkeley, and Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Education

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: Will you please tell me how to pronounce "beloved"? Also, why are some words in Bible verses printed in smaller type: for instance, in Dan. 9:7 and Job 33:27?

Answer: According to Webster, *beloved* is pronounced in two syllables *be-loved*, with the accent on *loved*, except on an occasion as follows: "In the solemn style of speaking" and "in poetry" the *ed* is often sounded separately. For example, we are used to a three-syllable *be-lov-ed* in such a phrase as "The Beloved Disciple," meaning John. The adjective in the title of the book of a few years ago about Tchaikovsky, "Beloved Friend," was usually pronounced in the "solemn" style also, as giving a tone of poetic dignity. In modern usage, the pronouncing of the *ed*, even in the "solemn style," is limited to when *beloved* is used as a noun or as an adjective preceding the word it modifies. In a poem, one is guided by the requirements of the meter.

The words in smaller print in the Bible verses you refer to, are printed in italics in some editions, as for example, Oxford, King James version. In either case they are printed in different type from the rest of the verse to indicate that they are words not in the original text. Woven in, they make the translation smooth, and sometimes clarify it. The change of type has no other significance.

Write the Education Editor

Private Schools in Chile

The publication of a decree of the President and Minister of Education of Chile to the effect that, since the Government exercises authority over all education in Chile and must see that the education given in private schools is not contrary to democratic principles nor to the interests of the Chilean state, "No private school shall place in use auxiliary texts which have not had prior approval of the corresponding office of education," has been greeted both by protests objecting to it as "dictatorial" and commendation hailing it as necessary to avoid anti-democratic instruction.

Senate Amends Price Control, Extension Bill Sent to House

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the House last night the bill extending the Price and Wage Stabilization Act to Dec. 31, 1945, after approving 39 to 35 the controversial Bankhead amendment directing the Office of Price Administration to adjust cotton textile ceilings with a view to raising the market price of raw cotton.

Several other last-minute changes were written into the bill. One, by Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, would direct OPA to adjust ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables to take into account producers' losses due to the "hazards of production and marketing" such perishables.

Other amendments would lift the Government loan rate on six major farm commodities, including cotton, corn, and wheat, from 90 to 95 per cent of parity, and remove the authority of the National War Labor Board to veto increases in wages up to $37.50 a week, when the increases were mutually agreeable to employer and employee.

Setbacks for New Deal

Passage of the Bankhead amendment was a major setback for the Roosevelt Administration in its battle to keep present price control machinery unchanged.

President Roosevelt and Price Administrator Chester Bowles contended the proposal is inflationary.

Mr. Bowles estimated it would increase consumers' bills for textiles between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 annually. But Senator John H. Bankhead 2d denied this.

Nineteen Republicans voted with 20 Democrats for the Bankhead plan and 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans, and one Progressive opposed it.

Earlier the Senate had written into the extension bill two other amendments which OPA Chief Bowles had declared would hamper price law enforcement.

Allows Court Action

One, by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska, would authorize Federal courts to stay penalty judgments in civil as well as criminal cases to permit defendants to contest the validity of OPA regulations before the Emergency Court of Appeals.

Another, by Senators Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky and Sinclair Weeks (R) of Massachusetts, would free merchants of damage liability in consumer civil suits if they could show that overcharges were unintentional.

Otherwise the bill would continue in substantially the present form the Price-Wage Stabilization Act which expires June 30.

Some members of Congress have predicted that President Roosevelt would veto the extension bill if both Houses accepted the Bankhead amendment.

Germans Reported Moving Factories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A London dispatch from the Associated Press quotes the Moscow Radio as saying the Germans have been dismantling major factories in Northern France and shipping the machinery to Germany.

This report seems confirmed by French citizens of Bayeux who told American invasion troops that the Germans there seemed desperate for vehicles.

They confiscated all stocks of gasoline held for civilian uses and recently rounded up all civilian cars in Bayeux and its neighborhood, the French said.

Bricker Asks States' Rights On Insurance

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Describing the Supreme Court decision subjecting insurance companies to Federal antitrust laws as "encroachment upon state sovereignty," Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio suggests that Congress "enact corrective legislation now."

"The candidate for the Republican presidential nomination said in a talk broadcast by NBC last night:

"It has been evident for some time that the New Deal bureaucrats were casting covetous glances at the huge pool of assets accumulated by the insurance companies. . . .

"Control centralized in Washington over the combined resources of the American insurance companies would mean tremendous power."

He said he hoped for a quick victory by America's fighting forces, and added:

"It would be a cruel tragedy if, having spilled their blood in this great cause, they were to return to a nation in which the fountainhead of individual freedom and opportunity had run dry."

Italian Volunteers Train At American Service Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10 — Italian war prisoners in this country who a month ago because of Italy's cobelligerency status in the war were permitted to volunteer in service units and thus support the war effort in various activities except actual combat are now under training at various camps throughout the country.

While the Army has not announced the number of Italians out of the more than 50,000 prisoners of that nationality interned in this country who have volunteered, it is understood to be in the thousands. Not only must the men accepted request service in the units in writing but they must be found mentally and physically qualified and be "cleared" by military intelligence.

The organization, training, and utilization of these service units of Italian prisoners though heading up in Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, is under the overall supervision of the service commands in which they are stationed.

No Weapon Training

Their training is being conducted under existing mobilization training programs for the type of service to be performed though omitting tactical and weapon training, for these men have promised to serve at any task excepting actual combat that aids in the prosecution of the war against Germany.

These service units are staffed with Italian officers and noncommissioned officers, and their new activities provide them with liberties and privileges not heretofore available. They are, however, under the ultimate command of American officers and subject to American military law and regulations.

These Italian volunteers are paid the present rates of pay for labor prescribed by the Army pursuant to its obligations under the Geneva Convention governing prisoners of war. However, part of this is paid in cash and the rest in post exchange coupons instead of all in coupons as is done with the regular prisoners.

Courses in English

Part of the training of these service unit members consists of courses in English where the vocabularies stressed are related to the tasks assigned the individual units.

Present prohibition against fraternization does not apply to members of the Italian service units and American military personnel, but military discipline and the prescribed military courtesies are strictly observed.

Italians who are members of these service units wear easily recognizable uniforms, including a green brassard bearing the word Italy in white block letters, worn on the sleeve.

They wear the overseas cap with a red and green circular cloth patch bearing the word Italy in the position normally occupied by military insignia.

Educators Put Exchange Plan On Fully Democratic Basis

Continued from Page 1

people's thoughts and it is natural for us to turn to it as a child runs to its mother."

Dr. Tavares was especially critical of the "bad effect of pouring in thousands of United States Government officials into Rio, and urged reciprocity in student exchanges which to date, he said, have all been from Brazil to the United States. A 2 to 1 plan, he said, should be adopted under which the United States would send at least one student to Brazil for each two Brazilians who come to this country.

Later, Dr. Tavares explained that his criticism of the large number of American officials in Rio stemmed not so much from this Government's program there as from their social behavior. Enriched by the favorable exchange, even the mediocre Government clerk finds high living in Rio, he explained. He objected strongly to the way in which "this deterioration in the relations between the United States and Brazil has been kept from the American people."

Dr. Tavares also enlivened the final session with a proposal that leading educators from Argentina, Spain, and Portugal be invited to the next Assembly, provided they express a United Nations viewpoint.

Study of Representation

Widely split on the advisability of including nationals from neutral or enemy countries in its membership, the Assembly finally compromised in a resolution instructing its Executive Committee to "study the problem of representation to the end that all nations be represented that can work to further international understanding through education."

In the absence from the country of its former Chairman, Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, the Assembly elected Dr. William G. Carr, Chairman of the Liaison Committee for International Education, to succeed him.

A newly elected Executive Committee consists of Solomon V. Arnaldo, Chief, Research and Reference Department of Information and Public Relations of the Philippines; Antonin J. Obrdlik, former Associate Professor of Sociology, Masaryk University, Czechoslovakia; Oscar Vera, Chilean exchange student at Columbia University; and Allardyce Nicoll of the British Embassy.

As guidance in postwar education planning the Assembly has drawn up a nine-point statement of "minimum essentials for education in a free society." Plans were laid for world-wide circulation of this document in various languages through the Pan American Union, the Office of War Information, the International Federation of University Women, and through the United Nations Information Center.

U. S. War Chiefs in London To Aid in Invasion Tasks

Continued from Page 1

that May's shipping losses have been the lowest for any month of the war. Intimating that the lull in U-boat operations indicated preparations for renewed offensives (which failed to materialize on D-Day) the announcement disclosed that now instead of each U-boat having sunk several merchant ships before being destroyed by the Allies as used to be the case now several U-boats are sent to the bottom for each merchant vessel sunk. Credit for this remarkable victory over the Nazi's undersea fleet is attributed not only to the vigilance and relentless attacks of Anglo-American-Canadian and other anti-U-Boat forces, but also to the natural scientists and researchists "who support them in a briliant manner."

The White House statement announcing the arrival of this country's top military leaders in London said:

"The President is happy to announce that the joint Chiefs of Staff have arrived safely in London. They went to London to attend a previously scheduled meeting of the combined Chiefs of Staff that was planned to take place as soon as possible after D-Day. They arrived today."

President Speaks of His Trip

Since the joint Chiefs of Staff conferred with the President the morning of Invasion Day, June 6, it is obvious that they must have flown to the British capital. Still in Washington is Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, and chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff. He sat behind the President at his press conference yesterday.

With the country's top level military leaders in London it should not be forgotten that Mr. Roosevelt has spoken of taking a trip to London himself sometime this summer or fall. Now, however, that he is expecting to receive Gen. Charles de Gaulle sometime before the middle of July it is believed here that the President's trans-Atlantic trip would fall between the end of that visit and the opening of unfavorable bad winter weather over the Atlantic which can come quite early. The President specifically ruled out a "winter" visit because of weather.

Conflicting Views

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—A Brazilian educator's statement that United States-Latin American relations have been deteriorating for months was questioned by officials here yesterday, but indorsed "100 per cent" by Senator Hugh A. Butler (R), of Nebraska, who toured South America last summer.

Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, who is on leave from the University of Sao Paula and now is employed in the Adviser's Office of the Co-ordinator of International Affairs, attributed the deterioration to political, economic, and personal conduct reasons.

Hans Haupt Convicted Second Time for Treason

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—For the second time in 18 months, Hans Max Haupt, father of an executed German saboteur, has been convicted of treason by a Federal District Court jury.

The jury which convicted the German-born paper hanger yesterday, after deliberating 28 hours, recommended mercy but the recommendation is not binding on Federal Judge John P. Barnes, who did not immediately impose sentence.

Vast Postwar Spending Urged By U. S. to Raise Living Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The United States Government must continue its vast expenditures after the war to raise the standard of living for millions of American families, and its vast capacity for war production should be completely converted for that same purpose, in the opinion of Robert W. Kelso, Professor of Social Service and Director of the University of Michigan's curriculum in social work in Detroit. He reached his conclusion after an exhaustive statistical study of the population and its basic needs in goods and services.

He discovered that a large portion of the American population is deficient in proper diet, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, and many other necessities which could be guaranteed to families assured of an annual income of $1,800.

Even with the high wartime wages now being paid, Professor Kelso is convinced that the condition of the "submerged majority" of American families will not be materially improved. He cites the old saying, "Easy come, easy go," in offering proof of his opinions.

Emergency Hard on Workingman

"Income is very great under wartime spending and full employment," Professor Kelso said. "But research reveals the ugly fact that though wages go up and down, through good times and bad, real wages hold a consistent course.

"The basic truth is that the workingman and his family receive as a reward for labor barely enough to support family life meagerly, leaving them nearly helpless in an emergency."

Answering the question as to whether the vast savings in war bonds will not leave American families in good condition to face the postwar years, Professor Kelso said:

"In the war period, we make high wages, but it is cheap money. The assumption that much of the savings from war wages will still lie in the pockets of the workers at the return of peace is probably justified only in part. The general truth remains that spending keeps pace with earning."

Backing up his argument, he cited Treasury figures that in the first week of March $74,000,000 in war bonds were sold, but at the same time $62,000,000 were cashed by workers to pay their income taxes.

High War Wages Help Little

"It is a conservative guess that the American family man will be about as poor at the end of the war as at the beginning," Professor Kelso said.

Developing his theme of the need for full conversion, the Professor pointed out that the prime requisite of the American family is actual economic security. He described that security as the chance to work steadily at fair pay.

Pointing out that 60 per cent of America's 30,000,000 families live in congested urban areas, Professor Kelso gave hard figures to show that the standard of living for millions of families is far under the so-called "American standard of living."

"There are many ugly signs of food insufficiency in quantity, variety, and balance," he said. "The Department of Agriculture is convinced that not less than 10,000,000 children have an insufficient diet. The United States Health Service says that 75,000,000 persons need a marked dietary improvement to bring them up to par.

Undernourishment Prevalent

"Undernourishment is said to account largely for the fact that in the first year of war, nearly half of all Selective Service registrants were rejected for health reasons."

Turning to the clothing problem, he said: "We have enough to keep us fairly warm but not enough for respectability. Authorities say that the deficiency is about 10 per cent. It would require the constant labor of 250,000 persons to supply us with the missing fraction."

About housing deficiencies, Professor Kelso said: "We are not well-housed. The best thinking on this subject indicates we will have to build from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 dwelling units a year for the next 13 years to bring us up to a minimum standard of health and decency.

"I am not talking about ultra-modern styles and gadgets; I am talking about the need for warm, water-tight homes, free of vermin and overcrowding. Incidentally, postwar residence construction should give continuous employment to 3,000,000 workers."

Concerning medical care, Professor Kelso said there was a shortage of 450,000 hospital beds at present and that the medical care received by the average American family, falling far below the estimated average figure of $64 a year, was a cause for real alarm. He urged the building of more hospitals and the adoption of comprehensive health programs featuring health insurance. In this connection, he pointed out that there was a 33 per cent deficiency in medical personnel.

On the subject of education, he reported that the Federal census showed that 46 per cent of the people in the country have had only five to eight years' schooling and nearly 10 per cent only got as far as the fourth grade.

"The coming period of peace should allow for marked increase in the teaching personnel and in new school buildings and equipment," he said.

Concerning the problem of financing the rehabilitation of American families, Professor Kelso said in conclusion: "Perhaps we may not be able to accomplish it. But if we are to remain a free people, living under laws of our own making, we must do it.

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Liberation of Europe Will Bring Chance to Rebuild Schools

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

As the Allied forces penetrate the long-blacked-out Nazi-occupied countries of the Continent of Europe, schools, institutions, and individuals in Britain and America possessing equipment or books they can spare, are making ready to do what they can to help these countries rebuild their educational facilities at the first opportunity.

Devastation has been almost more terrible in the sphere of education than in the war-shattered cities. Problems of destroyed buildings, apparatus, textbooks, and teachers are among those which have been discussed not alone in the recent conferences held by Allied Ministers of Education assembled here, but in other conferences and by individuals on both sides of the Atlantic.

The rewriting of textbooks and history books in conformity with the postwar needs of peaceful democratic co-operation has also been under discussion.

Very few persons realize the ravages the past four years have made in the educational standards of the countries under Nazi occupation. In one of them, Poland, the Germans have made a deliberate attempt to exterminate the intellectual class, and a terrible proportion of university professors and teachers is known to have succumbed. In all occupied countries there has been a shortage of teachers, owing to call-up, deportations, and the absence of any new blood to replace normal wastages.

In Concentration Camps

Jews have, of course, been removed from the teaching profession of all occupied countries, and most of those who are still alive are in concentration camps, beside the Aryan professors of Poland, who suffered a similar fate. Large numbers of teachers in Norway were sent to camps in the Arctic Circle for refusing to co-operate with Quisling.

Teachers in the Netherlands have been a favorite target for the system of hostages; many have been dismissed for anti-Nazi opinions and more than 20 per cent have been sent to Germany under the compulsory labor call-up scheme. Teachers everywhere in occupied Europe have been in the forefront of the resistance movements, and have suffered accordingly.

Although most universities are open, the curriculum has been Nazified, much of the equipment purloined for use in Germany, and books on the Nazi blacklist have been destroyed. Consequently those students who have been attending have received proper training.

In France, the Vichy authorities, acting under German orders, have been using the language and history teaching to inculcate "New Order" ideas of racial discrimination. The teaching of English, though not forbidden, is heavily discouraged. Spanish has now taken the place of English in most French schools and universities.

In the two Greek universities, Athens and Salonika, the famine has made serious inroads on both staff and students. In addition, many professors have been dismissed and replaced by pro-Nazi elements with low educational qualifications. Most of the equipment of the Athens medical school has been removed to Germany.

Students in Underground

Students, like teachers, have everywhere been in the forefront of the underground struggle against Nazi oppression. The murder of Czech university students in Prague in November, 1940, is an outstanding example of Nazi retaliation. An even worse case was that of Kragrijevac, a few months after the occupation of Yugoslavia, when many schoolchildren were shot with their teacher, as a reprisal for acts of resistance by the adult population.

These and similar acts of savagery in other countries are comparatively well known. What is less well known is the fact that students everywhere in occupied Europe have been losing precious years of study; that educational standards have alarmingly declined and that Europe faces the postwar years with an entirely inadequate number, both of educated young people and of older ones who can instruct the coming generation.

Thus instead of 12,000 university students in the Netherlands, there are today less than 2,500. Of the others, 4,000 have been rounded up for forced labor in Germany and Austria. The rest have been in hiding to avoid a similar fate.

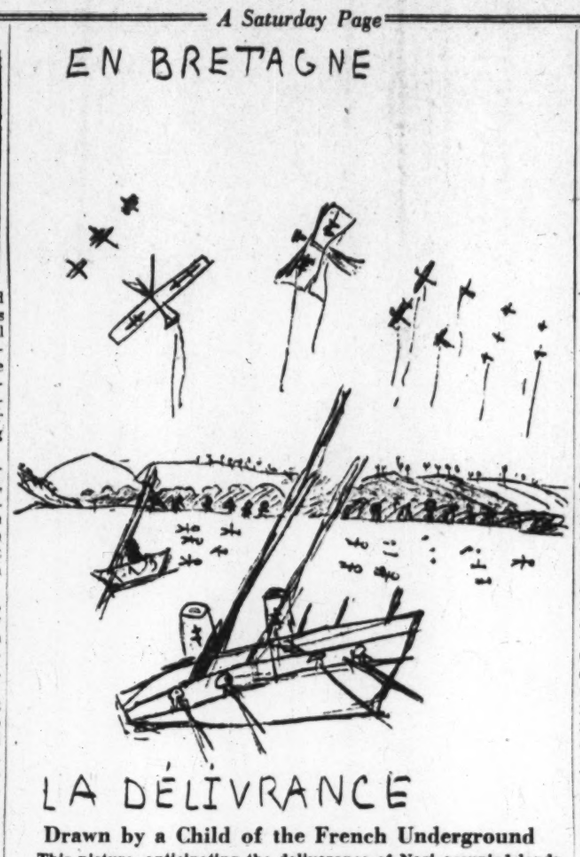
In Bulgarian-occupied Greece, not a single Greek school is now functioning. Teachers were given the alternative of teaching in Bulgarian or leaving the district. They chose to leave.

An additional problem in most countries is that, partly owing to scarcity of fuel, schools have had to be closed during the winter. Lack of suitable clothing, particularly boots, has also handicapped attendance. So has shortage of food. In some areas, especially Poland, many school buildings have been destroyed or are being used for other purposes.

The Unconquerables

One heartening feature in this tragic story is the way people in the occupied countries have secretly combined to outwit the German authorities in regard to education as well as other matters. Resistance has, perhaps, been most successful in Poland, where surviving teachers have organized an underground system of education for Polish children, without the Germans having been able to stop it.

As for the future, while relief of destitution will clearly be the first need, the next stage of rehabilitation requires the rebuilding of educational standards as the first step towards the restoration of a prosperous and balanced community. Textbooks can be written in advance, ready to be given priority on the printing establishments of Europe and America; arrangements can be made for refresher courses for surviving teachers and training for new ones; similar arrangements can be worked out for the reclamation of the many children who have "run wild" in the chaos of the war years. Collection can also begin of numerous articles of equipment for classrooms and laboratories, and for books to replace those destroyed either accidentally or by the deliberate action of Nazi vandalism.



Drawn by a Child of the French Underground

This picture, anticipating the deliverance of Nazi-occupied lands by Allied forces, and particularly by those of Free France bearing Joan of Arc's double Cross of Lorraine, insignia of the Free French, is one of a group of drawings by the children of the French Underground which were recently smuggled out of France. The small drawings also reproduced on this page are some of the miniature posters (the originals are only three times the size of these reproductions) which were designed and posted by young boys of the Underground as part of the heckling campaign kept up continually against occupying Germans. It is for brave children like these that schools must be rebuilt, equipped, and staffed after the war.

Through the Editor's Window

Back of Any News of the Arabs

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you think of the Arabs you perhaps think of striped Bedouin tents, tribal councils under the stars, camels plodding across endless flowing sands, and lithe dark-eyed silent men in flowing Biblical garments. Or perhaps you think of them only as part of a political problem in Palestine. I confess to have thought of them very little, beyond reading articles in the Geographic Magazine from time to time, and enjoying beyond measure every rich poetry-freighted word in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," by Lawrence of Arabia when it came out.

The other day, however, several of us had lunch with Freya Stark, herself often called another "Lawrence of Arabia," for she has lived among the Arabs in town and desert, has written of them in many ways, including that colorful book, "The Southern Gates of Arabia." Freya Stark has already been of great value to her country, Britain, during this war, in their relations with the Arabs. She understands them and knows their language. Mindful of this, the others at the luncheon got her to interpret important political questions, as indeed she can. But afterward, I asked her to tell me something about the schools.

Talking with her one soon realizes, of course, that the "Lawrence of Arabia" type of Arab is only one facet of the prism. It is particularly in the deserts of Saudi Arabia and of Southern Trans-Jordan that these picture-book Arabs may be found. In Iraq, in the cities of Syria, and elsewhere, on the contrary, one must think of houses, shops, businesses, schools; and in the country districts one must think of farms. The Arab world is indeed fast forgetting its nomadic ways, Miss Stark told me. They are coming into the Western world. Security, transportation, and education are changing their lives and outlook.

Even to begin to understand their schools, she said, one must realize that such great American Middle East universities as Beyrouth in Syria, and Robert College in Istanbul, have had an immeasurable influence upon the Arab educational outlook. There still, to be sure, can be found throughout the Arab lands the little rural school of the old sort, where the children drone the Koran. But more and more there are modern schools where the teacher graduated from one of the great Christian colleges, or went to one of the Arab universities.

"The Arabs have a passion for education," Miss Stark said. "Little villages will club together and hire a good teacher from one of the colleges or the teacher training schools and start a school. In Trans-Jordan there are well over 100 such schools now."

In Iraq are health centers where young mothers are taught child care and where nursery classes for the littlest tots are carried on as demonstration groups. The Arabs have their own colleges, too, in the cities, and a big teacher training college.

Schools for girls have increased in recent years. For example, I understood Miss Stark to say that in the holy cities of Nejd in Saudi Arabia there are now three schools for girls where there was only one in 1937, and that this is "a picture of what has happened everywhere."

Replying to a question, she said that the university students are politically minded, as in so many parts of Europe and Asia, but that an attempt is being made to get them to take less active part in political conflicts and movements and "to devote more attention to the social services." Many of the Arab leaders are looking toward the Western world in certain ways, and are convinced that through education can come standards of living that will benefit their cities and farms. They therefore want their university students to gain a broader social viewpoint, that they may become leaders in social and economic developments and in community and civic betterment. This, I understand, is reflected particularly in Iraq, but may be felt elsewhere among the Arabs also.

Most lasting of the impressions Miss Stark left with me of Arab education, aside from the little village schools in the desert villages, where a teacher from one of the Arab or the Christian universities is pioneering with modern methods, is a home-school for orphans near Jerusalem.

"In connection with this school, where some 40 Arab orphans are well cared for and well taught, there are vegetable gardens, fields under cultivation, stock, modern farm implements, and up-to-date farming methods in operation," Miss Stark explained. Through such schools as this the Arabs seek eventually to modernize the cultivation of their land.

A proud and isolated people, spread over a vast territory, with a strong clan unity and an ancient heritage, they are forced to accept interdependence with the rest of the world because of developments in transportation and their own need of economic security. Thus, in our time, looking out beyond their lands, they realize the part the schools must play in their history, said Miss Stark; therefore, they seek education with eagerness.

The Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beyond the Blue Pacific, by Alice Geer Kelsey. Illus. by Margaret Ayer. Friendship Press, New York. cloth $1, paper 60 cents.

This is one of a series of graded books produced by the boards of missions and education of many denominations co-operating through the Missionary Education Movement. It is a readable volume containing stories, folk tales, games, and descriptions of the way people live. Too little is still available for the lower grades concerning children of the Pacific Islands, and although this is evidently written for use in Protestant Church young people's groups and contains a certain amount about the work of medical missionaries, it is a nice little book for supplementary reading by some others, at home or at school. Others in the series: "Peter of the Mesas" by Florence Crannell Means (an American Indian story at the same prices), and "My Indian Picture Story Books," by Mabel Niedermeyer, 50 cents, paper.

* * *

Farm and City, Book I, 88 cents, and **Animals, Plants, and Machines**, Book II, 96 cents; both by Lucy Sprague Mitchell and Margaret Wise Brown, Bank Street Schools, New York, and by Blanche Kent Verbeck, educational consultant. D. C. Heath, publishers, Boston.

These two books lead off a new series for elementary grades, titled "Our Growing World." Generously illustrated in color, each picture an interesting exercise in observation, they help the child to understand how people live together and to build up socially desirable codes of conduct in the process. "Farm and City" is concerned with the home life of two families in which the children work and play together and share, both actually and vicariously, in all kinds of experiences. "Animals, Plants, and Machines" introduces in an adventurous way our sources of daily supplies, agricultural and industrial. The children in this book visit factories, a gasolene station, a fishery, a broadcasting studio, and other places. We think that parents as well as teachers would like to get acquainted with these and similar social studies "readers." They are interesting and well made books for the child's home library as well as for elementary school use.

Which Is Correct?

The familiar Education Page column, "Which Is Correct," will be found today on the page facing this one.

Rural School Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

In Mexico's rural districts, there is frequently an open air theater close by the school house, a simple affair consisting of a small platform, roofless but with a back drop. It is used by teachers, pupils and members of the community during the Republic's many fiestas and holidays. Sometimes there is only a platform while in other places the theater is more pretentious, as on the Island of Janitzio in Lake Patzcuaro, where at the end of the school's veranda a platform substitutes for the theater and on its walls are historical paintings including the coming to this region of Don Vasco de Quiroga, a Spanish nobleman who had the good of the Indians at heart.

No need for seats in front of the theater, for the ground offers ample space for as many as want to come to hear their little boy recite a poem which honors a Mexican hero or see their daughter declaim an historical episode. When these duty stunts are performed both grown-ups and children relax as one Mexican dance after another is staged. Of course the Jarabe Zapitia, the National dance, leads in popularity. And as the little boy in white suit, wide red sash and huge sombrero, with hands solemnly clasped behind his back, dances with his girl partner, who sports a long, brilliantly spangled skirt and embroidered blouse, the entertainment is at its peak, needing only the Mexican National Anthem to complete the day's program.

Ta-de-Win

For Mexican Residents

A guide for unadjusted Mexican residents, prepared in Spanish by Miss Amalia Aquilar, a Spanish teacher, resulted from the workshop at the University of Kansas City, Missouri. It is to be used by citizenship teachers in local Mexican centers.

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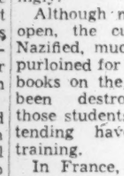

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Convoy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE well-known classic, "Pilgrim's Progress," a marginal note reads, "'Tis good to have a convoy." In the paragraph proper the author, John Bunyan, writes: "'Tis good also that we desire of the King a Convoy, yea that he will go with us himself. This made David rejoyce when in the Valley of the shadows of death; and Moses was rather for dying where he stood, than to go one step without his God. O my Brother, if he will but go along with us, what need we be afraid of ten thousands that shall set themselves against us, but without him, the proud helpers fall under the slain."

Grateful are we of today for the courage and efficiency of our modern convoys guarding men and supplies on their way to distant battle areas. There are times, however, when the best of human devices fail because they are of human, not divine origin. It is then that men reach out, often in desperation, for the divine, sensing that there must be a God who can save when all other supports have been swept aside. Testimonies of such experiences are not infrequent today.

* * *

At a Wednesday evening testimony meeting in a Christian Science church recently, a young man told of his protection while on a raft some seventeen days in mid-ocean. He ended his testimony by saying that one of the most gratifying aspects of the present conflict is that officers and men who have never considered themselves religious are finding they need something more than a gun in their hands, namely, an understanding of God's goodness and omnipotence.

Do we not read in the Bible (Isaiah 45:22), "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else"? To be aware of and experience the protection of this ever-present God, mortals need intimate acquaintance with the ever-present Christ, Truth, which Jesus demonstrated. He it was who calmed the storm-tossed waters with the words, "Peace, be still," and the record states, "The wind ceased, and there was a great calm."

Because in reality there is but one infinite God, omnipresent Love, every belief in and fear of another power or presence will of necessity yield to the divine presence and so dissolve. There is no substitute for the protection afforded by this almighty convoy, this one infinite presence. The conscious awareness of God's presence imparts zeal, hope, and confidence.

* * *

The right understanding of God and of man's relation to the Father is equal to any emergency. A young aviation cadet wrote home that when his instructor sent him up on a solo flight with the words, "You are on your own," he taxied down the runway unafraid, confident that because he reflected spiritual ability he could perform this newly-appointed task. He knew that he was not alone, because God was with him. Because of his oneness with infinite, indestructible Being, he knew all was and would be well. As he gained altitude he thought of these words from a favorite hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 136):

> In thy clear light of Truth I rise
> And, listening for Thy voice,
> I hear Thy promise old and new,
> That bids all fear to cease:
> My presence still shall go with thee
> And I will give thee peace.

This lad had learned from childhood that there is one self-existent Life, and that man is the very expression or likeness of this one Life. Naturally he had no fear, and his progress continued to be an orderly unfoldment, successful in each advancing step. Referring to Christ Jesus, whose understanding and demonstration of God, good, stand unparalleled, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 369), "He understood man, whose Life is God, to be immortal, and knew that man has not two lives, one to be destroyed and the other to be made indestructible."

Yes, "'tis good to have a convoy." In fact, the divine convoy, or the very presence of God Himself, ensures safety. In this presence of God, men have everything they need, and nothing to fear. Man can never find himself where God is not. In fact, God is now and forever the indestructible Life of man and the universe. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 134) Mrs. Eddy writes, "He who dwelleth in eternal light is bigger than the shadow, and will guide and guard His own."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Summer Storm

A twist of wind,
Gutter-scud of dry leaves,
A steel-white poniard
Flashing.
The bump of thunder-heads,
Diagonal
slashes
Striped upon the pane—

Upon the roof
The Cossack-dance of rain.

EDITH A. COLEMAN

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Science and Health, like the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, is published by the Trustees under her Will. It is available in the attractive Library Edition at $3,* and in other editions at other prices, both lower and higher. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

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Catalogue of all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sent free on request.

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By Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE FITTING": *A Color Print by Mary Cassatt*

MARY CASSATT was born in Pittsburgh; but, like many other artists of American birth, she went abroad and remained there. She studied the masters in the great museums of Spain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland. When she settled in Paris in the 1870's, her pictures were accepted by the Salon.

Impressionism was in the ascendant and Mary Cassatt found Degas the most inspiring among the Frenchmen of the vanguard, though Degas gave her the proper direction in the art of drawing. It was essential for every young artist to be imbued with the significance of drawing and design, for the innovations of modern French painting were to carry beyond the surface accuracies of Impressionism.

Mary Cassatt was stern and self-critical. She worked laboriously and steadfastly, refusing to moderate her strenuous discipline until she achieved her objective. She elicited the admiration of Degas and Gauguin, and in the early 1890's finally consented to have a solo exhibition in Paris. It was at this time that "The Fitting" was displayed. Her accomplishment in graphic art came with courageous concentrated practice. She drew directly on the plate, in order to overcome weaknesses in draftsmanship and to force herself to work with utmost concentration.

"The Fitting" is a color print with drypoint and aquatint.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Escorte

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS LE *Voyage du Chrétien*, livre remarquable au double point de vue moral et littéraire, nous trouvons cette note marginale: "Il est bon d'avoir une escorte." C'est ainsi que l'auteur, John Bunyan, résume un paragraphe où il s'exprime en ces termes: "Une autre chose qui est nécessaire dans notre voyage, c'est d'implorer la protection du Roi, de le supplier qu'il lui plaise de nous y accompagner lui-même. C'est ce qui fit triompher David dans la vallée obscure; et Moïse aurait mieux aimé mourir que de faire un pas plus en avant sans son Dieu. O mon frère, lorsqu'il lui plaît de nous accompagner, devons-nous craindre nos ennemis, quand ils seraient au nombre de cent mille? Mais sans lui, les plus intrépides seront renversés."

Nous apprécions aujourd'hui le courage de ceux qui convoient si bien nos vaisseaux, en protégeant les hommes et les choses qu'on doit transporter jusqu'aux lointains champs de bataille. Il arrive toutefois que les arrangements les plus ingénieux s'avèrent inefficaces parce qu'ils sont d'origine humaine et non divine. Alors, dans leur détresse, les hommes cherchent le secours divin; ils sentent qu'il doit y avoir un Dieu capable de les sauver quand tous les autres soutiens ont disparu. Les témoignages relatant des faits de ce genre sont loin d'être rares ces temps-ci.

Récemment, dans une église Scientiste Chrétienne, à la réunion du mercredi soir, un jeune homme dit comment il avait été protégé en plein océan, sur le radeau où il était resté dix-sept jours. Pour conclure son témoignage, il déclara qu'au cours des conflits actuels, une des choses les plus encourageantes est celle-ci: maints officiers ou autres combattants qui croyaient n'avoir pas le sentiment religieux s'aperçoivent que ce qui leur est plus nécessaire encore qu'un fusil, c'est la compréhension de Dieu, de Sa bonté, de Son omnipotence.

La Bible ne nous dit-elle pas (Ésaïe 45:22): "Tournez-vous vers moi et soyez sauvés, vous tous, qui habitez les extrémités de la terre! Car je suis Dieu et il n'y en a pas d'autre." Pour sentir et goûter la protection de ce Dieu toujours présent, les mortels doivent apprendre à bien connaître le Christ, la Vérité toujours présente, que Jésus démontra. Le Maître put calmer les vagues en furie par ces simples paroles: "Silence! apaise-toi!" Alors, comme le rapportent les Écritures, "le vent tomba, il se fit un grand calme."

Parce qu'il n'y a en réalité qu'un seul Dieu infini, — l'Amour omniprésent, — toute crainte, toute croyance à quelque pouvoir ou présence contraire doivent nécessairement faire place à la présence divine et se dissoudre. Cette escorte toute-puissante, cette unique présence infinie nous offre une protection que rien ne saurait remplacer. Le sentiment de la présence divine donne l'espoir, le zèle et la confiance.

Bien comprendre la nature de Dieu et le rapport unissant l'homme au Père, c'est pouvoir faire face à toutes les situations. Un jeune homme qui s'entraînait dans une école d'aviation militaire écrivit à ses parents que lorsque son instructeur lui permit pour la première fois de voler seul et lui dit: "Allez-y maintenant!" il fit rouler son appareil sur la piste sans ressentir aucune crainte; il était sûr de pouvoir accomplir sa nouvelle tâche, puisqu'il reflétait les capacités spirituelles. Il savait qu'il n'était pas seul, que Dieu était avec lui. Comprenant son unicité avec l'Être infini, indestructible, il savait que tout irait bien. Tandis que l'avion s'élevait, le futur officier pensait à ces paroles d'un cantique qu'il aimait beaucoup (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, N° 136):

> Éclairé par la Vérité,
> J'écoute et je m'élève.
> Ta voix triomphe de la peur,
> Elle dit à mon cœur:
> Je serai partout avec toi,
> Je te donne la paix.

Dès son enfance, ce jeune homme avait appris qu'il n'y a qu'une seule Vie, existant par elle-même; que l'homme est la ressemblance, l'expression de cette unique Vie. Naturellement, il n'avait pas de crainte, il continuait à progresser d'une manière normale, allant de succès en succès. Concernant Jésus le Christ, dont la compréhension et la démonstration de Dieu, du bien, n'ont pas eu d'égales dans l'histoire, Mary Baker Eddy écrit, à la page 369 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures:* "Il comprenait que l'homme, dont la Vie est Dieu, est immortel, et il savait que l'homme n'a pas deux vies, dont l'une doit être détruite et l'autre rendue indestructible."

Oui, "il est bon d'avoir une escorte." En effet, l'escorte divine, c'est-à-dire la présence de Dieu Lui-même, donne une sécurité complète. En cette présence de Dieu, les hommes ont tout ce qu'il leur faut et n'ont aucun sujet de crainte. L'homme ne saurait être là où Dieu n'est point. Au fait, maintenant et à jamais, Dieu est l'indestructible Vie de l'homme et de l'univers. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 134), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Celui qui demeure dans la lumière éternelle est plus grand que les ombres, Il guidera les Siens et les protégera."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

So Much of Beauty

So much of beauty have I known that when,
Today, I came upon a patch of blue
That made my heart stand still, I thought:
"Now what
Remains to add to treasures held within
My heart? What more of beauty can I know?"
Then, suddenly, I saw a little child
Run toward the flowers, with eager hands
outstretched;
And, stooping low, she lightly kissed a flower.
Then, standing straight, she blew a kiss to
me.
O scillas dear, O lovely child, you've taught
Me much! I see that with each lovely spring
We may behold some rare, some priceless
thing.

MARY H. OLIVER

On Top of the World

THE STRIKING THING about the hill towns is that each successive one seems set on a higher eminence and to command a greater view. I suppose this is due to some trick of psychology and would hold quite as true if you made your way from north to south, instead of from south to north as we did. Perugia, the capital of Umbria, seems to rest on top of the world. . . .

The approach from Assisi is full of interest, partly because your goal is always in sight. Perugia is, indeed, clearly discernible from Assisi itself, some fifteen miles distant. The road crosses the undulating valley of the Tiber, a young stream here and full of youthful eagerness to reach the Eternal City. The countryside is a fertile one of orchards, groves and vineyards, with scattered towns at intervals. . . .

Perugia's mighty hill rises almost sheer to a height of a thousand feet above the valley, and when you reach the summit you are carried inevitably to the tiny park at the southern edge of the city for its stupendous view over the long and glistening Umbrian plain on one side and the tumbling mountains on the other. It is "an exceeding high place" and the world seems to be spread at one's feet. . . .

Although the mood of Perugia and its environs alters from moment to moment, the life of the city goes on with each recurring day as surely as time itself goes on. The evidences are continually before you of nearly three thousand years of history in which civilization has flourished here. Perugia was one of the twelve federated Etruscan cities which were strong when Rome was rising. It resisted the assaults of the new Colossus until the fourth century B. C., when it fell to the Romans under their Consul Fabius and consequently became a municipium. Later it became a Roman colony. Totila the Goth besieged it for seven years, and the city finally capitulated to the barbarian host and was destroyed. But during its long and checkered history Perugia learned to adapt itself to new conquerors and to meet the adversity of fate with stoicism, well knowing that no conquest can be considered permanent. So, eight centuries after its humiliation at the hands of the Goth, it once more asserted its inherent greatness and extended its supremacy over nearly the whole of Umbria.—From "Hilltop Cities of Italy," by ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE. (New York: McBride.)

A Journey Begins

ONE REASON WHY Father chose Frau Pless to be my governess was that Mademoiselle had left us to get married. After three satisfactory years, this seemed to Father a frivolous reason, and essentially French. He made sure that the agency which had sent Mademoiselle to us would not make a similar mistake this time, as he specified that the applicant should be "settled and mature."

Frau Pless was all of that. She was Swiss, the widow of a Polish Army officer. Dressed in black bombazine, her iron-gray hair drawn smoothly back into a braided knot, her voice low, her step firm and unhurried, Frau Pless fairly exhaled permanence. She also meant business. I was only nine, but I could see that.

When I came into her room for a second day of lessons, I observed that the position of my desk had been changed. It had been my custom to find occasional diversion in watching the street, but now my back was toward the window.

Frau Pless greeted me with her quiet smile.

"Good-morning, my dear," she said in German. And then, when I had seated myself at the altered desk: "Shall we begin?"

"*Oui, Frau.*"

* * *

The desk was not bad, turned this way. Objects of interest had blossomed overnight. There was now a woollen pin-cushion depending from the bureau-post and representing the successful crossing of a pumpkin with a plum. On the bureau was an oblong box covered with shells, and a receptacle of crocheted twine so treated with glue that it stood open and erect like a basket. Even the brown hassock looked different without Mademoiselle's china cat reposing on it, and the book-shelf held books instead of the white teacups with the gold bands.

Everything was changed, which only went to show how furnishings molded themselves to the natures of those they serve. In Mademoiselle's day, the somber testered bed was draped and ruffled in blue, and the pillows had "Madeleine" embroidered on them. There was a canary, yellow as gold, singing in a bell-shaped cage where the sunlight came in through the snow-white curtains. And everything smelled of geraniums.

It was on the sofa there, piled with bright cushions, that I had sat while Mademoiselle explained that she was going away. She said that I must study my verbs every day, and here was a souvenir she had made for me, a little blue satin bag beaded in roses.

"*Sans adieu*—I won't say good-by," she told me. "There is no good-by when people remember each other. *Mais oui*, you know that."

Mais oui, I didn't!

"Now, now, *ma petite!*" patting my hand.

And next day she went—with her bags and her trunk and Remi, the golden, swathed in his bell-shaped cage. And, though today she had been gone a month, the gold-banded teacups still shone through the row of books and the room smelled of geraniums, so that one said: "*Oui, Frau,*" gazing at the brown hassock.

* * *

There was silence and I looked at Frau Pless.

"*Ja, Mademoiselle,*" I amended; then, hastily: "*Ja, Frau.*"

Frau Pless spoke slowly.

"*Deine Frau bin ich nicht.* Do you understand? I am not your wife. *Bitte, mein Kind*—please, my child—we are now beginning a journey together. It is not toward the northeast, nor yet toward the northwest, but due north. Shall we start?"

"*Ja, Frau Pless. Bitte!*"

She smiled.

"So!" she said.

And the journey began.

MARGARET BELL HOUSTON

In Pearl Grey Silk

"MY DEAR," said Lady Albury, "there is something on the bed which I expect you to wear to-night. I shall be broken-hearted if it doesn't fit you. The frock is a present from Sir Harry; the scarf comes from me. Don't say a word about it. Sir Harry always likes to make presents to young ladies." Then she hurried out of the room while Ayala was still thanking her. . . .

Ayala's first instinct was to look at the finery which had been provided for her. It was a light grey silk, almost pearl colour, as to which she thought she had never seen anything so lovely before. She measured the waist with her eye, and knew at once that it would fit her. She threw the gauzy scarf over her shoulders and turned herself round before the large mirror which stood near the fireplace. "Dear Lady Albury!" she exclaimed;—"dear Lady Albury!" . . .

When she went into the drawing-room some of the guests were assembled. Sir Harry and Lady Albury were there, and so was Colonel Stubbs. As she walked in Sir Harry was standing well in front of the fire, in advance of the rug, so as to be almost in the middle of the room. . . . It had occurred to Ayala that as the dress was a present from Sir Harry she must thank him. So she walked up to him and made a little curtsey just before him. "Am I nice, Sir Harry?" she said.

"Upon my word," said Sir Harry, "that is the best spent ten-pound-note I ever laid out in my life." Then he took her by the hand and gently turned her round, so as to look at her and her dress.

"I don't know whether I am nice, but you are," she said, curtseying again. Everybody felt that she had had quite a little triumph as she subsided into a seat close by Lady Albury, who called her. . . .

"You have won his heart forever," said Lady Albury.

"Whose heart?" asked Ayala, in her confusion.

"Sir Harry's heart. As for the other, *cela va sans dire.* You must go on wearing it every night for a week or Sir Harry will want to know why you have left it off. If the woman had made it on you it couldn't have fitted better. . . . You did that very prettily to Sir Harry. Now go up and ask Colonel Stubbs what he thinks of it."

"Indeed, I won't," said Ayala. Lady Albury, a few minutes afterwards, when she saw Ayala walking away towards the drawing-room leaning on the Colonel's arm, acknowledged to herself that she did at last understand it. The Colonel had been able to see it all, even without the dress, and she confessed in her mind that the Colonel had eyes with which to see, and ears with which to hear, and a judgment with which to appreciate. "Don't you think that girl very lovely?" she said to Lord Rufford, on whose arm she was leaning.

"Something almost more than lovely," said Lord Rufford, with unwonted enthusiasm.

It was acknowledged now by everybody. . . .

"I didn't quite understand before," said Sir Harry to his wife that night, "what it was that made Jonathan so furious about that girl; but I think I see it now."

"Fine feathers make fine birds," said his wife laughing.

"Feathers ever so fine," said Sir Harry, "don't make well-bred birds."

"To tell the truth," said Lady Albury, "I think we shall all have to own that Jonathan has been right."—From "Ayala's Angel," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

An Earlier Transportation Problem

Paris, March 21, 1662

EVERYONE HAS UNDERTAKEN to do everything possible in connection with the new coach line. . . .

The inauguration of the line took place with much pomp and ceremony on Saturday morning at seven o'clock. The seven coaches were assigned to their several routes. Three were sent to the Porte St.-Antoine, and four to the Luxembourg where they were met by two commissioners of the Châtelet dressed in their robes, four guards of the provost-marshal, four or five city constables, and as many men on horseback. When all was ready the commissioners announced that the line was formally open. Having explained its purpose, they admonished the citizens to maintain order and added that if any interference were forthcoming it would meet with severe punishment from the King. . . .

Everything was so well planned that no disorder ensued, and the coaches proceeded quietly. The whole thing worked out so well that on the very first morning the coaches were well patronized. There were even a few women among the passengers. By afternoon the crowd had become so great that one could not get anywhere near the coaches. It was the same on the following day.

It is now clear that the greatest objection to the plan is the one that you foresaw. People wait for the coach but when it comes along it is often full. This is annoying, but you are comforted by the knowledge that another will pass in a quarter of an hour. However, when the next coach proves to be full, too, and when this has happened time after time, you are forced to go your way afoot. Do not think that I exaggerate. It has already happened to me. The other day I was waiting at the Porte St.-Merry in the rue de la Verrerie. I wanted to take the coach because it is a rather long stretch from there to my brother's, but five coaches passed me without my being able to find a seat in any one of them. The people about me were praising the founders of the line who had made such good provision for the public. This feeling seemed to be general, though some persons expressed the opinion that more than seven coaches should be available. Since less than half the public who would like to use them could be accommodated, twenty more should have been added. I listened in such a bad humor at having been forced to wait, that I entirely agreed with these complaints.—In a letter from Madame Gilberte Périer to Arnauld de Pompone. From "The Paris We Remember," edited by ELISABETH FINLEY THOMAS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1944

Willow Run Bomber-an-Hour Output Refutes Plaint 'It Can't Be Done'

Vargas 'Delays' Restoration Of Rio Democracy

Brazilian critics charge his explanations don't hold water—War heads list of excuses.

Whatever direction Brazil takes in its political march during coming months is bound to have repercussions in the rest of the Americas and in the world. The following article continues an extensive exploration of Brazilian events—and their motivations—on the basis of firsthand observation.

Uncensored South America
Eleventh Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Why Dr. Getulio Vargas has gone so far toward Fascist-type controls in Brazil, and does not relax them, remains a lively question wherever such things can be discussed freely.

The war is used by the Vargas regime as the latest in a long line of apologies.

Brazilians, who are finding ways to exert increasing pressure for restoration of their democratic rights, comment wryly that before the war there were other official excuses.

Then there were two main lines of explanation, stemming from the basic Vargas thesis that democracy is to blame for most of Brazil's troubles during the past half century.

The first propaganda line was—and is—that the only way to deal with subversive elements, such as Nazis in South Brazil, is to have this kind of a strong-arm government.

The second line is that Brazilians are not yet ready for democracy, and that when they have it they make a mess of their large and gangling country with its diverse regions, faulty transportation, and great distances.

All of these reasons, including the war, are persuasive and command attention.

Rarefied Atmosphere

It is characteristic of President Vargas and of his entourage to move in an atmosphere of almost undiluted adulation for official policies. The person of the President is held beyond serious criticism, although the humorous Brazilian people make jokes about him in which he joins.

Dr. Vargas, in other words, is a phenomenon in Brazilian political history—and in world political history.

His actions arouse extremes of commendation and of alarm.

To many, he is saving Brazil, unifying it, destroying its internal enemies, and preparing the way for a more genuine democracy.

To others, he is a politiical opportunist who uses any means at hand to perpetuate himself and his family in positions of power and influence.

By now, it is possible for impartial observers to draw certain conclusions from well-established facts.

Fought Subversive Elements

It is unquestionable, as a starter, that Dr. Vargas has used his unprecedented powers in Brazil—greater than those of the former Emperors—to combat German Nazis, Italian Fascists, and Japanese subversive elements, at home and abroad.

Brazilians and friendly outsiders acknowledge this service. But they do not find in it a convincing explanation for the continued and even increasing imposition of fascist-type controls in public administration, the press and society as a whole.

Measures directed solely against subversive minorities can be concentrated on them, leaving maximum freedom to law-abiding citizens. That is standard practice in all nations at war. It is not standard practice in practice in Brazil today.

Another Reason Sought

Some other explanation, therefore, must be sought than the fact that Brazil still has large and troublesome German colonies. Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha told me on this trip that it is a big job for Brazil to prepare an overseas expeditionary force, and that the Government therefore hesitates to make changes of internal administration.

The Cabinet itself is not unanimous in this view, however. Dr. Aranha is known to belong in the company of those who would have been willing to have elections in Brazil nearly a year ago. It always is hard to know exactly where Dr. Vargas stands, but presumably his decision was with those who opposed elections until the war is over. He has publicly stated that as the official policy.

United Under Empire

Aside from the war against subversive forces inside Brazil, and the war against Nazis in Europe, the reason advanced for one-man rule is the effort to unify Brazil's scattered political parts.

The main complaint of Dr. Vargas against democracy is that the transfer of many provisions of the United States Constitution to Brazil in 1891 succeeded only in disuniting the country. Under the Empire, Brazil had been united.

In North America, the Constitution gradually welded the States into a federal nation, although only after a long and hard Civil War had failed to break it apart.

In Brazil, the same principles of federal union released the States, giving them more freedom of action than they had before. São Paulo and Minas Geraes, the two most industrialized states, quickly rose to domination of national affairs. The Presidency alternated between them, with occasional inroads by a citizen from some other state.

Power Blocs

In the Federal Congress at Rio de Janeiro the state delegations sat together and used their power in blocs. There were no national political parties; only state parties.

The result was that São Paulo and Minas Geraes easily led Brazil in politics, as they did in wealth, population, and schooling.

Whether the net balance sheet of the Brazilian Republic from 1891 to 1930 shows more gain for the nation than the Vargas balance sheet from 1930 to date is the point at issue.

What dividends, that is, have the Brazilian people to show for their enforced surrender of democratic liberties?

The Vargas regime points to many evidences of social, economic, and national progress—always omitting any reference to the price paid in currency of universal human rights.

Paternalistic Rule

With familiar paternalism, the regime acts on the assumption that it knows what is best for Brazil. The people are permitted to make their wishes known, but only in ways that keep all authority and final decision in the hands of one man—Dr. Vargas.

On my first trip to Brazil early in 1938, I found widows and simple country people entering Cattete Palace, with its glittering crystal chandeliers and marble staircase, to see the President. I was told that Brazil would be run as a big family.

Six years later, on this trip, I heard more details about the way this family runs, to buttress facts picked up in visits during the intervening years.

Most of the family is made up of lovable, livable, democratic, friendly people. Millions of them may not be well educated, but they are nearly all well grounded in human values.

Among them a sense of humor is spontaneous and contagious.

The color of their skin makes little if any difference to them.

They are naturally communal. When a Brazilian is telling a story on a train or river boat, he does not tell it to his closest companion. He instinctively broadens his circle until everyone within easy earshot has been drawn to share the fun, or to hear more serious affairs when such is the mood.

Distortion of Facts

To say that this people—kindly, intelligent, nonviolent, orderly—are not ready to have a free press and other normal democratic rights is to distort plain facts.

To such a statement, Vargas propagandists might reply that the rigid grip on public expression is directed against other, less trustworthy, members of the family.

Brazilians do not object when the secret police crack down on alien subversive forces. But they do inwardly rebel when normal political activity is also treated as though it were subversive.

In Brazil there are many capable people who feel that every right objective set forth as justifications for the present form of government could be achieved without resort to fascist methods.

Such dissidents constitute the political opposition—not as foreign underminers, but as sincere democrats. They are thinkers, well-educated, and know the rest of the world through travel.

Three Alternatives

For many years persons of this type have had three alternatives:

They can go into exile, as many have done.

They can remain in Brazil and keep quiet.

Or they may dare to engage in secret efforts to restore political rights to their country.

Against the latter sort, the Vargas secret police are constantly on the alert. In the Brazilian tradition, violence occurs rarely. But in Brazil today, there is no mistaking the temper of the regime. Anyone who doesn't agree becomes a marked man.

The constructive aims on which thinking Brazilians generally are in accord are these:

1. That the country needs economic development — especially transportation—to draw more closely together its scattered regions.

2. That the Brazilian masses must be educated more widely before they can take effective part in a democratic form of government.

Political Unity Desirable

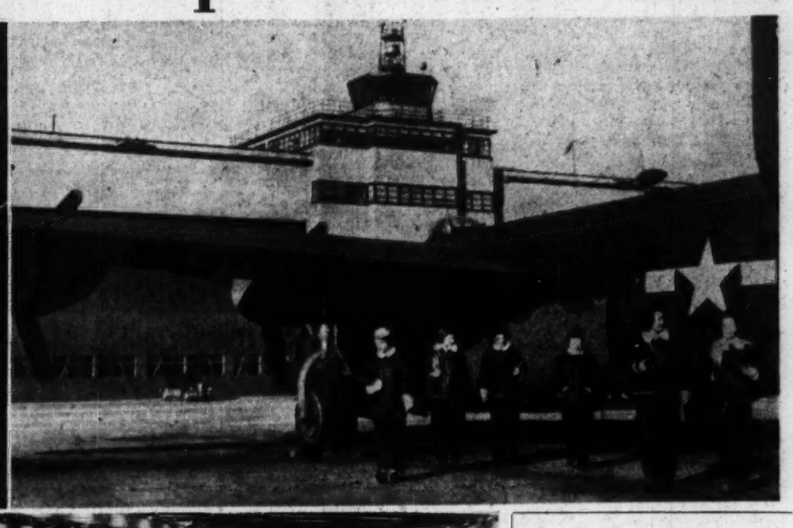
3. That political unity on a national scale is desirable, without destroying the individuality of the states.

4. That actual subversive elements must be kept under control—by means that leave law-abiding Brazilians in possession of their full democratic rights.

5. That Brazil must keep pace with advancing social and labor practices.

The Vargas regime claims for itself a position of leadership in Brazilian history on most of these aims. The one conspicuous omission is anything related to democratic rights as these are safeguarded through free elections, the free press, a respected Constitution, free assembly, and free speech.

As Brazil enters a period of unprecedented economic growth and military power, these issues become vital not only to Brazil, but to the whole Western Hemisphere.



Wide World; Associated Press

Big Bombers Roll Through Willow Run Plant

Upper left: George Temple (left) instructs Miss Mary Hendrik in the art of gas welding at the Ford Motor Company's big Willow Run plant. Miss Hendrik is one of several hundred women working at the plant. Upper right: Women inspectors find everything "O. K." in their check of a Liberator on the apron at Willow Run. Airport control tower appears in background. Lower: A B-24 Liberator bomber under construction on the production line at Willow Run comes to the point (foreground) where it gets its own wheels for the first time. Then it is given a check up and goes to the paint shop. This plane is at the end of one of the two assembly lines.

Portugal's Action on Wolfram Obscured by Invasion Move

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 10 — Although blotted out momentarily by the momentous news from France, the Portuguese Premier's decision to cease all wolfram exports is, nevertheless, an important development of this war. In future records of the struggle it will take a much higher place than it can be alloted at this moment.

It was in January of this year that American and British representatives began serious negotiations with the Premier, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, and in the final stages it devolved on three men—Dr. Salazar, the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, and youthful Jack Nichols, who is the economic adviser to the British Embassy.

The Portuguese press emphasizes first that the halting of wolfram exports is a loyal fulfilment of the British alliance and, second, that the decision was taken before the beginning of the Allied invasion of Western Europe and not under pressure of outside circumstances.

Defined Line of Policy

The newspaper Diario de Noticias goes further and states that the Government resolution does not represent "hostility in any direction," but signifies rather "continuation of a clearly defined line of policy which from the first moment has earned the respect of all belligerents."

According to the most reliable information here, Germany has been spending some $25,000,000 annually on wolfram, part of which has been repaid in goods.

Therefore it is regarded as logical that part of the present understanding should include a guarantee from the United Nations that any harm done to Portuguese economy should be compensated.

The export of wolfram continued up to the last moment when a final consignment went to Germany on June 2 and indeed had been on an undiminished scale the first four months of this year.

[According to a Reuter dispatch from London, Germany now is totally deprived of all sources of tungsten apart from the small amount which still may be imported from Spain under the recent Anglo-American agreement with the Spanish Government.

[The deepest satisfaction was reported in London at the way in which the Portuguese Government responded to Britain's appeal to halt the shipments.]

Boom Affects Farms

The decision is an obvious sacrifice on the part of Portugal whose 6,000-ton annual output has caused an inevitable wartime boom.

Information reaching this Capital confirms that the Reich is very short of this vital commodity and many factories during the past months have had to close down temporarily, due to lack of machine tools, pending the arrival of a new consignment from the Iberian Peninsula.

U.S. Air Bases On Soviet Soil Upset Nazis

By Daedalus
Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Granting of Russian bases to American heavy bombers almost simultaneously with the opening of a Second Front in the West has forced the German Air Ministry to take swift counter-actions.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the hurriedly adopted measures will be very effective, with the Luftwaffe's present state of approaching importance.

'No Cause for Excitement'

An official declaration issued by the German Air Ministry on June 3 stated that the appearance of American planes in Russia was no cause for excitement, since the Luftwaffe High Command had been counting on such a possibility for a considerable time.

"The aim which the enemy pursues," the declaration continued, "namely, to extend his air attacks on the hitherto spared Eastern provinces is fraught with so great difficulties that his move can correctly be regarded as a mere "prestige" move."

The declaration concluded confidently: "There can be no question of an increased danger for our air defense system."

Notwithstanding this reassuring proclamation, the Air Ministry has, according to German language reports from a clandestine radio station, issued a series of new camouflage orders to all armament plants in the Eastern provinces and ordered the staging of air raid exercises for all permanent and auxiliary defense organizations.

Need Fighters

Yet past experiences have furnished unequivocal proof that ground defenses alone are unable to halt aerial attacks. What the Germans need to prevent Russia-based American bombers from destroying their war plants in Silesia, East Prussia, Posen, and areas farther east, are fighter squadrons.

All available information indicates that the concentrated Allied attacks of the last six months have whittled down the Luftwaffe fighter strength to a total which is inadequate even to meet the challenge of the invasion of the West.

It has been disclosed by trustworthy Underground sources that in the most strongly protected area—the invasion front—the Germans have an average of 20 fighter planes per division, or altogether between 1,000 and 1,500 machines. In the East, according to the same sources, the proportion is 7 to 1. Although, due to the larger number of divisions in the East, the total of German fighters and interceptors in that region is likely to equal the western contingent in numbers the relative strength of the Eastern air cover is incomparably weaker, owing to the size of the territory.

Meet Fewer Attacks

The factor, however, which is bound to cause the Luftwaffe the greatest trouble is not that the German air command is being forced to deplete its squadrons in the West and South, but that the Russian bases enable Allied planes to choose between three different routes for their return flights.

From now on planes based in Britain and in Western France may, after an attack on northwestern Germany, either return to England, or proceed to Italy or to Russia. The same goes for Allied planes flying in from either Italy or Russia. This is of extreme importance because, as could be noticed during the last six weeks, the Luftwaffe fighters have rarely been able to intercept incoming raiders.

What air battles occurred took place almost exclusively during the raiders' return flight. Yet any return interception depends on the defenders' correct guessing of the return route. With three possibilities, the chances to guess right have become very slim. The result will be, in all probability, that not only will the destruction of German war plants continue in size and speed, but also that the Allied raiders will elude the Luftwaffe fighters far more effectively than up to now.

Big Ford Plant 'Rolling' After Series of Setbacks

Company officials solve problem of critical manpower shortage by developing labor-saving machinery—Many parts being manufactured by subcontractors to insure steady flow to assembly line.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 10—Ford has done it again, and you don't have to see it to believe it.

I have just come from seeing it, but long before now, with B-24 Liberators swarming over Nazi defense coasts and Nazi production centers in constantly mounting numbers, the Germans have discovered the hard way that Willow Run is neither a myth nor the white elephant of the American war effort it was once stated it would be.

It looked bad for Willow Run even a year ago. It looks bad for the Axis today partly because of Willow Run.

It no longer needs to remain secret that they are now turning out one of America's most colossal and complex type of bomber on a highly mechanized mass-production basis. As I watched these huge aircraft emerging progressively into form and shape over assembly lines which ended only on the adjoining flying field, the giant four-engined B-24s were being pushed through the exits at the rate of approximately one an hour—about one every 60 minutes.

Everyday Schedule

And not only that day, but every working day.

It was once thought that Willow Run never would come within sighting distance of the production schedule the Army laid down for it. Willow Run is building more Liberators than the Army schedule calls for.

It once cost the War Department $300,000 to buy each B-24. Willow Run is producing them for something under $137,000.

Willow Run's production difficulties once looked insuperable. They have been overcome so steadily and so completely that the plant soon will take on its own shoulders the final assembly of all Liberators which have been occupying the two separate assembly units at Tulsa, Okla. and Fort Worth, Texas, to which Ford-made bomber parts have been going for months.

Thus the Tulsa and Fort Worth plants presently will be free for conversion to the exclusive production of other types.

Soon to Fly Away

Though they still were being loaded into the fleet of over-size trailers—73 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 12½ feet high, with a 40-foot wheel base—for overland transport to distant final assembly lines, while we were being motored over the vast expanse of the plant this week, the production of these knockdown planes soon will cease, and the B-24's will be flying away from the Ford airfield on the hour or oftener.

Eighteen months ago Willow Run was the target of criticism and a scene of no little gloom. In the entire year of 1942 it produced only 10 fly-away and 10 knockdown planes. In 1943, it produced 200 bombers the first quarter, 400 the second, 600 the third, and 1,000 the last quarter.

It is now announcing that a fly-away production rate of one bomber every working hour is at hand.

It is well known that Willow Run, with two nine-hour shifts, operates 18 hours a day, six days a week.

This puts the current production level at better than 450 a month. To a layman it didn't look as if things were slowing up at all.

Better Methods Found

It once was feared that Willow Run would be seriously crippled because it could not obtain the 80,000 employees which its management and the Army Air Forces estimated the plant would need to realize its peak potentialities, and the fact is that the Ford Motor Company never was able to attract more than half of this huge labor supply. What it did do, to the amazement of many, was to overcome its manpower shortage by overcoming its need for such manpower.

It accomplished this feat by improving old ways and finding new ways to perform mechanical operations more efficiently, more skilfully, and more rapidly. Example: one of the largest and more complicated operations at first took 17 days to perform. That operation has been reduced to 17 hours!

Likewise, when it became apparent that the mounting production demands which were being placed on Willow Run could not be met with any present or prospective labor force to be recruited here, Ford's plans were abruptly and decisively changed. Obviously Willow Run couldn't quadruple its output when it couldn't obtain half the number of workers it was calling for.

Instead, it reversed its program of putting more and more work into the plant, and thereby radically eliminated the need for obtaining a formidable pool of workers it couldn't get, by subcontracting as many parts as possible. Numerous Ford plants, including Rouge, Highland Park, and Lincoln, and several lesser ones, took over the manufacture of important parts and subassemblies. At the same time Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen found other companies capable of making parts, with the result that today several hundred subcontractors and sub-subcontractors are working for Willow Run.

The imminent completion of the contracts for the knockdown shipments to Tulsa and Fort Worth will speed up still further Willow Run's final assembly lines. The knockdown planes, in hundreds of small pieces ready to be put together in a few final operations, have been subassembled on the four primary lines at Willow Run in exactly the same way as will the components of the fly-away bombers which will roll out onto the adjoining airfield ready to take off for battle.

Bombers in Production

As we rode over the acres of teeming production at Dearborn, Mich., it was evident that at least a hundred B-24's in various stages of assembly are constantly moving at one time into the primary and final assembly lines. The early completion of the knockdown contract will make available more subassemblies for the final lines. There are already 15 "stations" in the four primary assemblies. When we were there one of these lines moved each hour, carrying forward the partly assembled craft one station. This moves one bomber onto and one bomber off from the final lines each hour.

Willow Run undoubtedly has had its troubles—and this is no hour to attempt to assign any blame—but it was evident to every one of us that Willow Run has licked its troubles. Its managers will build the weapons of war as long as American democracy requires them, but they are eager to resume the production of the instruments of better living in the peace to come—new automobiles, new airplanes, new trucks, new tractors, and things yet unimagined.

Caen Besieged in 1346 and 1417

By the Associated Press

Caen, in peacetime one of the main tourist attractions in Normandy, is a city of commerce and industry supporting 61,000 persons, and lies on the Cherbourg-Paris railway, 150 miles west of Paris.

Raised to prominence in the days of William the Conquerer, Caen is the Capital of the Department of Calvados, the seat of a Court of Appeal, a Court of Assizes and of a Prefect. Graced by numerous churches, it has a university with faculties of law, natural science and letters, an academy, a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy, and schools of art and music.

William the Conqueror founded the castle later completed by Henry I, and recently used by the French as a barracks.

In 1346 Caen was besieged and won by Edward III of England, and again in 1417 was captured by the English who held it until 1450. The city suffered greatly in the religious wars in France.

Its diversified industries include lace-making, timber-sawing, metal founding, machine-construction, cloth-weaving and chemical products. Caen stone has been used extensively for buildings in both France and England.

Ontario Mail Studies Far-Flung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Central Ontario Regional Committee of the Canadian Legion Education Services sends correspondence courses in everything from elementary education to music to the men and women who enlisted in this military district, and who are now on active service in all parts of the world, and even in prison camps in Germany and elsewhere.

One of 13 Legion educational committees in the Provinces and Newfoundland, the Central Committee is sending courses to 76 prisoners of war in Germany in liberal arts, natural sciences and dozens of other subjects. Two brothers are studying architecture, one of them in India and the other in a prison camp.

Every month the Committee answers about 500 letters from all theaters of war, asking information about courses, the latter including elementary, secondary, senior matriculation, commercial and technical, agriculture, astronomy, philosophy, geography, theology, hair-dressing, photography, engineering, arts and crafts, and music.

The regional secretary, Capt. Arthur Harden, said that 3,094 students are enrolled in honor matriculation, the Bachelor of Arts course, or special mathematics.

Volunteer Nurses in Brazil

Wide World

Women's Battalion Trains for Duty Overseas

When Brazil's expeditionary force sails for duty overseas, a battalion of trained volunteer nurses will go with them. This unit has been hand-picked from volunteers and trained specially for field duty. Here, in their new, official olive-green uniforms, they foot-drill on a camp parade ground.

Sports News

Clem Hausmann Reaches Big League Ranks Quickly

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In his April and May search for an acceptable pitching staff, Joe Cronin came up with, among others, Clem Hausmann. Little is known about Clem, a slightly-built, quiet Texan. He came to the Red Sox without fanfare and now that he is here he goes about his business attracting a minimum of attention.

But as the fellow started against the Yankees this afternoon at Fenway Park, he sported a three-game winning streak and with Tex Hughson and Mike Ryba was a paramount hurling reason why the Red Sox are in the thick of this American League pennant scramble.

Sixth Season

This is Hausmann's sixth season in professional baseball. He lost little time getting up the ladder. Born in Houston and a product of the American Legion ranks of that fair Texas city, Clem made his debut with Refugio of the class D Texas Valley League in the spring of 1938. He walked unannounced into Refugio with Leon Mancuso, brother to Gus and Frank of the majors, and got himself a job. As a rookie, Clem won 16 games with a sixth-place club. Over the schedule, in the Texas heat, he worked 259 innings.

In '39 Hausmann moved to Abilene-Borger in the West Texas-New Mexico League, where he stayed through the 1941 campaign. In successive years he won 11, 19 and 19 there. At the beginning of '42 he was given a trial by Dallas of the fast Texas League, but was shipped to Mongomery of the Southeastern circuit before he could get into any games. At Montgomery he won 15, lost 11, and had a good 2.75 earned-run average.

Moore Helped

Last year Hausmann turned up with the Yankee organization, starting at Newark and finishing at Kansas City. He won one game in the International League and 14 in the American Association, with a last-place ball club. It was from Kansas City that the Red Sox picked him up in the draft.

Hausmann, like a lot of other young pitchers coming into the majors in this or any other area, says that almost nobody in the minors gave him much attention or tried to quicken his arrival in fast company.

"Wilcy Moore helped me with the Borger club," Clem said. "He was the only man on the team who knew anything about pitching. The others were all kids, like myself. Wilcy was still pitching down there in '39."

When asked how he liked baseball as a livelihood, Hausmann laughed and answered: "It's a picnic compared to some of the things I've worked at. For a while I used to shoot oil. That means that when a well stopped producing, I'd coax it along by planting and firing off nitroglycerin. I'd rather get hit with a line drive than drop a bottle of nitro."

* * *

Briefs . . . There has been a good advance sale for tomorrow's Red Sox-Yankee double-header . . . There should be . . . The Sox could win the pennant in a league so scrambled as the American . . . George Metkovich carried a hitting streak of 13 games against the Yanks this p. m. . . . Bobby Doerr, at 57 hits leads his circuit in that department . . . Jimmy Bucher is liable to keep Jim Tabor on the bench for a while . . . The Athletics come to Fenway for the start of a four games series on Tuesday.

* * *

Mickey Owen's single, scoring Dixie Walker with two out in the ninth, was the decisive blow in the Dodgers' 3-2 victory over the Braves at Ebbets Field last night . . . Calvin Coolidge McLish, 18-year-old rookie, racked up his second win of the year, giving the Braves just five hits . . . Armand Cardoni was the losing pitcher . . . He took over when Nate Andrews was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the seventh . . . The Braves will face the Dodgers in three more games this series, one today and two tomorrow . . . On Tuesday they play the Phillies in Philadelphia . . . Last night's game drew 21,163 fans.

Texas Youngster Ousts Rowbothan In N. E. Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Sixteen-year-old Ed Ray of Center, Texas, the fifth ranking junior player in the country, eliminated second seeded Harrison F. Rowbothan of Brookline, Mass., 6-2, 6-4 yesterday in the quarter-finals of the 41st New England tennis tournament at the Hartford Golf Club.

In other quarter-final matches top seeded Al Stitt of Boston toyed with N. Mitchell of Watertown, 6-1, 6-4, and third seeded John Gow of Simsbury eliminated Irving Bromberg of Hartford 6-2, 6-1.

Stephen Ogilvie of Westport completed the semifinal bracket by beating Lloyd Bates of Hartford 6-2, 7-5.

In an all-West Hartford match, Marie Landry and Dorothy Swearingen defeated Nancy and Betty Shepard 6-4, 6-4, and will oppose the New York pair of Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber and Mrs. Helen Pederson Ribhany in the women's doubles final Sunday.

In the most spectacular tennis of the day, Ray and Henri Salaun of Wesleyan University gained the doubles semifinals by defeating Gow and Ogilvie 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. Stitt and Rowbothan scored a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Philip Sweeney of Springfield, Mass., and John Reed of Westfield, Mass.

New York Stars In Sears Sweep

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Paced by Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany, the nation's ninth ranking woman tennis player, the New York team launched the defense of its Sears Cup yesterday by making a clean sweep of the six singles matches with the Philadelphia forces at Longwood.

Mrs. Rihbany, who drew the No. 1 assignment against Cecile (Babe) Bowes, cut loose with an effective series of drop shots and tricky lobs to best the Philadelphia star, 6-3, 6-3.

In the other singles engagements Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber defeated Donalda Gillingham, 6-1, 6-2; Betty Rosenquest trounced Sue Peterson, 6-0, 6-4; Mrs. Patricia Stuhler defeated Mrs. Ellwood I. Beatty, Jr., 6-3, 6-3; Judy Atterbury outstroked Mrs. John B. Prizer by a 6-2, 6-3 margin; and Lillian Lopaus topped Mrs. Walter Tillson, 6-3, 6-0.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Early Wynn, Senators — Continued to charm Athletics, beating Mackmen for ninth straight time without defeat, 2-1, and scoring decisive run in fifth inning.

Bill Nicholson, Cubs and Frank Colman, Pirates — Nicholson smashed two-run homer in eighth and Colman batted in two with pinch triple in same frame of 3-3 tie game.

Lou Boudreau, Indians—Singled over Don Gutteridge's head with bases loaded, scoring Oris Hockett and Ken Keltner with winning runs of Cleveland's 4-2 victory over St. Louis.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .421.
Runs—Bordagaray, Brooklyn, 42.
Runs batted in—Schultz, Brooklyn, 39.
Hits—Walker, Brooklyn, 77.
Doubles—Holmes, Boston, 17.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 14.
Stolen bases—Macon, Boston, 6.
Pitching—Munger, St. Louis, 6-1 .857.

American League

Batting—Tucker, Chicago, .391.
Runs—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 39.
Runs batted in—Spence, Washington, 33.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 87.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 18.
Triples—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 5.
Home runs—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 7.
Stolen bases—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 13.
Pitching—Ryba, Boston, 6-1 .857.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Leo Durocher returned to shortstop as Brooklyn Dodgers defeated Boston Braves, 4-3.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller gained his 13th victory as Cleveland Indians whipped Washington Senators, 4-1.

Five Years Ago

Sam Snead missed winning national open golf tournament at Philadelphia by taking eight strokes on 72d hole. Byron Nelson, Craig Wood, and Denny Shute finished in first place tie at 284.

Red Hot Putter Gives Sam Byrd 3-Stroke Lead

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Fifty professional foemen and 10 amateurs started today down the third 18-hole round of the $17,500 Philadelphia open 72-hole golf tournament with one idea in mind.

It was: "Catch Sam Byrd!"

But Sam, pro at Detroit's Plum Hollow Club and former Yankee outfielder, didn't appear in a mood to be caught. He was out front by three strokes, with a 36-hole total of 66-67—133 over the Torresdale-Frankford Club's exacting layout. That 133 was nine under par, and Sam fashioned it with his putter.

Used 57 Putts

A 36-hole tour normally calls for 72 puts, but Byrd has used only 57. But for a couple of poor shots, one a hook into a deep trap, and another a hook into deep rough, he might have been even better yesterday than he was Thursday when he opened with a neat 66. He had a 67 yesterday, despite the two mishaps and despite two long putts on the last two holes which failed to drop by an eyelash.

The field of 129 starters was cut to 51 professionals and 10 leading amateurs for the dash down the stretch, and a score of 153—20 back of Byrd—was good enough to stay in the pro scrap. The amateurs leveled off at 156.

Craig Wood, duration national open king from Mamaroneck, N. Y., put together a pair of 33's yesterday for a 66 and a 36-hole total of 136 for the runner-up spot. His putter, too, was red hot. Next was Bud Lewis, Philadelphia District open and P. G. A. champ from Oreland, Pa., with 139—the result of 69 and 70 sub-par rounds over the regulation 71 course.

Favorites Far Back

The pre-tourney favorites were next—but far back—as Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia carded a pair of 70's for 140, and Byron Nelson of Toledo added a 70 to his opening 71 for 141. Jug and Byron dominated the winter circuit.

Still in there fighting were such stars as Dutch Harrison, the soldier from Little Rock, Ark.; Ed Dudley, P. G. A. Prexy from Atlantic City, and Tony Manero and Gene Sarazen, former national open kings.

Among the leading casualties were Sam Parks of Pittsburgh, the 1935 open champ and Harry Cooper of Minneapolis.

Kelley Is Victor In Six-Mile Race

LYNN, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Johnny Kelley of Acton, who has finished second in more Marathon runs than any other competitor, last night outdistanced the field in winning the six-mile run at the New England AAU championships in Manning Bowl.

Kelley finished in 32 minutes, 39.9 seconds, well ahead of Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, who was second, and George Daniel of the Norfolk Young Men's Association, who was third.

William Thorne of the U. S. Navy won the high jump with a six feet one inch effort, and the 120-yard hurdles in 15.1 seconds.

Other winners:

Mile run, Mark Tuttle, Harvard U. S. N. R., 4 minutes, 41 seconds; 100-yard dash, Edward Petorella, Rhode Island State, 10 and 4/10 seconds; broad jump, George Dougan, Tufts, 20 feet, two inches; hammer throw, A. Greenberg, Rhode Island State, 140 feet, 10½ inches; 880-yard, Arthur Bryant, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one min., 57 seconds; shotput, Al Morro, Boston A. A., 39 feet, 11 inches; 220-yard dash, Tom McKenna, Camp Endicott, 23.4 seconds; javelin throw, Dave Murray, Holy Cross, 183 feet, 5½ inches; discus, Al Morro, B. A. A., 141 feet, 8 inches; 440-yard, E. Palmieri, Tufts, 52 seconds; 220-yard hurdles, Allen Wologin, Malden High School, 28.4 seconds; pole vault, Pete Harwood, Exeter Academy, 12 feet, five inches.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 9

International League

Rochester 4-1, Syracuse 1-2.
Newark 8, Toronto 0
Jersey City 9, Montreal 8.
Buffalo 14, Baltimore 10.

American Association

St. Paul 4-1, Louisville 2-5.
Columbus 2, Kansas City 1.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.
Toledo at Milwaukee doubleheader postponed.

Eastern League

Williamsport 9-9, Binghamton 0-6.
Utica 4, Elmira 3.
Albany 7, Scranton 5.
Hartford 9, Wilkes-Barre 1.

Southern Association

Little Rock 6-8, Birmingham 2-5.
Memphis 4, New Orleans 3.
Other games postponed

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 6, San Diego 5.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.
Los Angeles 7, Portland 7 (tie, called end 13 innings.)

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	29	18	.659
3½	Pittsburgh	24	17	.585
4	Cincinnati	25	19	.568
7½	New York	22	23	.489
8	Brooklyn	22	24	.478
10½	Boston	21	28	.429
10	Philadelphia	18	24	.429
12½	Chicago	14	25	.359

Results June 9

Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 3. (Called in 11th inning, rain.)

BASEBALL

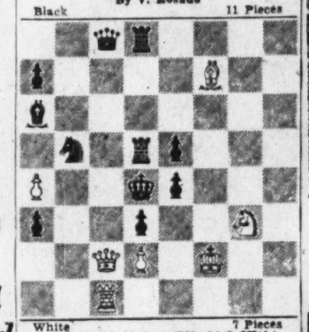
Tomorrow Fenway Park Two Games
1st Game 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6331

Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*
June 10, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2679
By V. Rosado

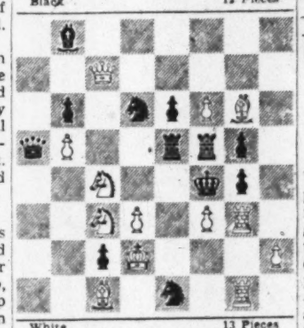
Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
2qr4/p4B2/b7/1kt1rp2/P2kp3/p2p2Kt1/-3QP1R2/3R5
White to play and mate in two
(Atlanta Journal, March 8, 1935. Nanning interference.)

Problem No. 2680
By V. Rosado

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
1b7/3Q5/1pIktpPB1/qP2rrp1/2Kt2kp1/-2Kt1P1P1/2pK2P 2R1ktlR1
White to play and mate in three
(Chess Review, January, 1939. Eaton consecutive interference-unpin-cross-check, blended with half-pin of Black.)

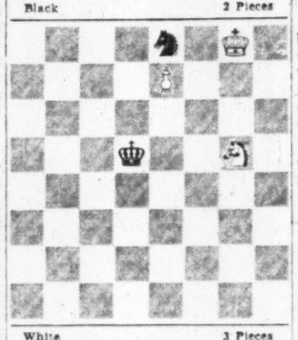
Solutions to Problems

No. 2677.	B-B7	
No. 2678. 1.	P-K4	PxB
2.	P-K5	PxP
1.		
2.	R-KKt8	P-Kt3
1.		
2.	K-Kt5	P-Kt4ch
1.		
2.	K-Kt4	

End-Game No. 702. White wins: 1 Q-Kch, K-B7; 2 Q-Bch, K-Kt6; 3 Q-Kt2ch, K-B5; 4 Q-Kt4ch, K-Q4; 5 Q-Qch, K-B5; 6 Q-Bch, K-Kt6; 7 Q-Kt4ch, K-B7; 8 Q-Kt2ch, KxQ; 9 KtxBch, K-B6; 10 KtxQ and wins

End-Game No. 703

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win
(The conclusion to Moller vs. Englund, Hanover, 1902. White wins with careful play.)

Boston Tourney

For 45 years now, the United States Chess Federation, and its predecessors, the American Chess Federation and the Western Chess Association, have been staging annual summer tournaments in various cities all over the country.

This year Boston plays host, and the attractive quarters of the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, will be the scene of play from July 29 to Aug. 11. In 1938, Boston also held this event, won jointly by I. Horowitz and I. Kashdan.

All players are invited to participate, with a preliminary round to determine finalists in the championship, and other sections.

The chairman of the Tournament Committee is Paul G. Giera, 2304 South Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., assisted by Fred J. Keller, 99 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass. to whom entries should be sent by noon July 29. The entry fee is $10, and a prize fund of $500 will be provided.

One of the functions of the United States Chess Federation is the staging of this and the national championship. As the federation grows, it should be possible to hold sectional tournaments in various parts of the country, prizes for which might readily be expenses to national events. But for the present, the financial backing has to come from a few patrons, although all lovers of the game enjoy reading about the play and replaying the games, even though they may be unable to attend in person. George Sturgis, president of the federation, appeals for contributions, small or large. His address is 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Games From the National Championship

Queen's Pawn Opening

Chernev White	Fine Black	Chernev White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-R6ch	K-B
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	19 B-K4	Kt-Q5
3 PxP	KtxP	20 Kt-Q5	Q-K4
4 P-KK4	Kt-KB3	21 QR-K	P-QB3
5 B-Q3	P-KKt3	22 P-B4	Q-Q3
6 Kt-K2	P-K4	23 Kt-B3	QxP
7 Castles	PxP	24 R-K3	R-K2
8 KtxP	B-Kt2	25 K-R	B-K4
9 Kt-KB3	Castles	26 R-R3	P-KR4
10 B-KKt5	P-KR3	27 Q-Kt6	PxB
11 B-R4	P-KKt4	28 Q-R8	B-B3
12 P-K5	PxB	29 R-KKt1	Kt-B6
13 PxKt	QxP	30 Kt-Kt2	Q-K4
14 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	31 QxPch	B-Kt2
15 Q-R4	BxKt	32 Q-Kt6	KtxR
16 PxB	Kt-B3	33 RxP	KtxKt
17 Q-K4	KR-K	34 Resigns	

This shows Fine in an enterprising mood, possibly taking liberties in the opening he would have avoided against opponents of his own caliber.

English Opening

Weinstock White	Horowitz Black	Weinstock White	Horowitz Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	21 P-KKt4	P-B3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 PxP	BxP
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 P-K4	B-R6
4 P-Q4	PxP	24 B-Kt2	BxB
5 KtxP	B-Kt5	25 KtB	RxR
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	26 KtxR	P-R4
7 B-R4	Castles	27 PxP	PxP
8 R-B	Kt-K4	28 K-K2	K-B2
9 P-K3	Kt-Kt3	29 K-B3	K-B3
10 BxKt	QxB	30 K-B4	P-Kt4ch
11 B-K2	Kt-R5	31 K-Kt4	K-Kt3
12 Castles	BxKt	32 K-Kt3	P-KR4
13 RxB	P-Q3	33 K-B3	K-B3
14 Kt-B3	B-K3	34 P-KR3	K-K4
15 Q-Q4	KtxKtch	35 K-K3	P-Kt5
16 BxKt	QxQ	36 PxP	PxP
17 PxQ	QR-K	37 P-R3	P-R4
18 P-QKt3	B-B	38 P-R4	P-Kt3
19 R-K3	RxR	39 K-B2	KxP
20 PxR	P-KB4	Resigns	

If White had a better knowledge of pawn endings, he might have avoided the final exchange of pieces, and made Black's task more difficult.

American League

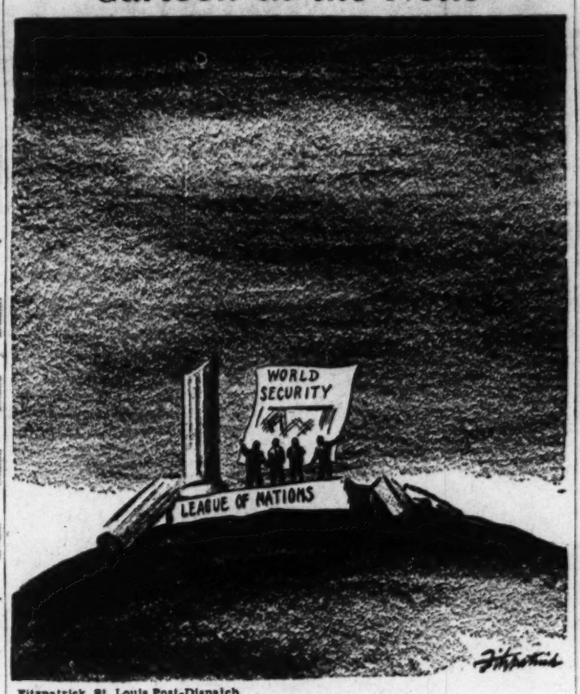
Standing of the Clubs

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	27	22	.551
1½	New York	22	20	.524
2	Detroit	24	23	.511
2½	Boston	23	23	.500
2½	Chicago	21	21	.500
3½	Cleveland	23	25	.479
3½	Washington	22	24	.478
4½	Philadelphia	20	24	.455

Results June 9

Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Cartoon in the News



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
New Plan for an Old Site

U. S. Expected to Play Big Role In Postwar Peace in Pacific

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10 — While at the moment America is playing a substantial role in winning the war in Europe, there is general agreement in the Capital today that America will play a dominant role in maintaining the peace in the Pacific.

To that end there is significant agreement here that the United States must either own outright—or decisively control—all of the mandated islands which will be taken from Japan at its defeat.

It is understood that this viewpoint of the United States Government has already been placed before Great Britain, Russia, and China in the discussions of armistice terms which are already well advanced.

On this point President Roosevelt, Congress, and the Navy Department are in full agreement and serious objection on the part of the other United Nations is not anticipated.

Two Proposals

Two general proposals have been made for the disposition of the Japanese mandated islands: That they be given to the United States and that they be placed under international authority. In theory, it would also be possible to divide the islands and deal in different ways with the separate parts, but all comment has centered on handling them as a unit.

The future of the islands has drawn much attention in Congress, and it is known that the United States Navy is interested in the use of Pacific bases for the establishment of a sound postwar air and naval defense system. Moreover, discussions about the mandates seem already to have taken place among various United Nations governments.

According to one report on the Cairo and Teheran conferences, "all leaders were agreed that the United States should acquire the Japanese mandated islands." But other statements suggest that postwar control of the islands still has to be decided upon by the Allies.

Whatever the disposition of the Marianas, Carolines, and Marshals, the real issue is seen to be not one of territorial expansion, but of preserving peace in the Pacific. If that purpose will be served best by United States ownership—presumably under the supervision of an international authority—then the bases should become American, it is held here.

In any event, the settlement should be based on agreement among the interested countries, with full consideration for the natives' welfare, it is agreed.

The latest report of the Foreign Policy Association, dealing with the breaking up of the Japanese empire is an essential security measure, but emphasizes that no orderly development is practicable in the Pacific unless the United States, China, Russia, and Britain work together in reasonable harmony.

Collective Security

"Consequently," the report says, "the proposals that have been advanced are based on the assumption that a collective security system will be achieved in the postwar period. Particularly important in connection with Manchuria and Korea will be the state of relations between China and the Soviet Union, the two members of the big four located in continental northeast Asia. For there can be no doubt that the Russians will have a deep security interest in these lands across the frontier and will be in an important position to influence their future.

"One thing is clear, however, though many questions cannot as yet be answered: that breaking up the Japanese Empire is good political, as well as military, strategy. The promises made at Cairo, including the pledge to Korea, constitute an important first step toward a peaceful Far East.

"And, in a more immediate sense, they may bring us invaluable support from the conquered populations of the older Japanese Empire. For the people of Formosa, Manchuria, and Korea are to be regarded as potential allies who, by participating in their own liberation (with the fullest measure of Allied sympathy and aid), may lighten the military burden of the nations now fighting Japan."

Strategically Important

The Japanese mandated islands—the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands—are principally of strategic importance. Early in the century they belonged to Germany, but were occupied by the Japanese in October 1914, after Tokyo's entrance into World War I.

When the conflict was over, the League of Nations confirmed the situation by granting the islands to Japan as a mandate. Under the Germans, phosphate and copra had been the only important products, but the Japanese added to these sugar, dried bonito, and alcohol. Phosphate and copra were native industries; the three new ones, which furnished four fifths of the island's exports before the war, employed Japanese labor.

As a result, the number of Japanese increased from 4,000 in 1920 to 73,000 in 1939. In 1938 they formed 58 per cent of a total production of 121,000, leaving the natives in a minority.

The F. P. A. report states that the inhabitants of the Marianas, Carolines, and Marshalls could, under appropriate non-Japanese auspices, receive better rule than Japan has given them. It advocates giving the inhabitants increasing responsibility for their own future.

"It must be recognized, however," the report adds, "that while decent government is an issue in the islands, there is no issue of native nationalism, in view of the smallness of the population and its dispersed, tribal character.

"As far as the world at large is concerned, the mandated islands are of importance chiefly because of their military role in the present war and the part they can play in the maintenance of the future peace. Under the terms of the League of Nations mandate they were not to be fortified, but it cannot be doubted that fortification actually took place before Pearl Harbor, even though proof of this fact is not yet a matter of public record. When taken away after the war, the islands can become an important check on renewed Japanese aggression."

Strikes Fade With Invasion of Europe

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The National War Labor Board said June 9 the European invasion has resulted in a general clearing up of strikes in this country.

For the first time since the board was formed in January, 1942, not a single strike was before it today. The slates of regional boards over the nation also were reported clean with a few possible exceptions.

The Conciliation Service has only seven cases under consideration, affecting only about 4,000 workers. Normally, the service handles 20 cases daily.

Seven cases were before the NWLB on D-Day, but they have been disposed of. Since June 6 only a few flare-ups have occurred, and they quickly died down.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today cabled Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at Supreme Allied Headquarters:

"National War Labor Board informs me that its docket shows not a single strike in the nation involving American Federation of Labor unions as of this day.

"Our 7,000,000 members are on the job supporting you to the limit.

"We hope this information will encourage you and your brave men in the grave task ahead."

House Gasoline Unit To Call OPA Officials

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Officials of the Office of Price Administration and Office of Defense Transportation soon will be called before a special House Committee investigating the gasoline black market to receive a Committee demand that they "close up wide loopholes" in issuance of commercial gasoline rations.

Representative Oren Harris (D) of Arkansas, Committee member recently returned from Cleveland where he examined evidence of an alleged black market, said Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, Committee Chairman, planned to call officials of both agencies before the Committee in the next few days.

Better co-ordination and co-operation between OPA and ODT is needed, Mr. Harris declared, explaining that the Committee would "insist on immediate modification of the present vulnerable system" between the two.

Underground Holds Fire; Nazis Try to Smoke It Out

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10 — With the United Nations' great crusade against Hitler's Festung Europa now gathering momentum, the question of the role to be played by the Underground in the campaign is becoming a critical issue, not only for the United Nations, but also for the Germans.

If the potential guerrillas were to be caught before they could start operations, the task of the United Nations armies would be made much more difficult. This is what the Germans hope to do—if they can discover who the Undergrounders are.

When four years ago the Germans overran Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, and France in a short space of three months, there were no Underground resistance movements. But since then, devoted patriots have labored, lived, and sacrificed to build up the shattered morale of their countrymen and to organize them so that when the right day came, they could play their part in the work of liberation. Across the sea in England, their friends have been helping them both with arms and equipment and in making plans for joint action.

Underground Network

The Germans, knowing what was at stake, have been equally busy trying to destroy the patriot organizations. Sometimes they have had considerable success, but always new growths have sprung up. Today, throughout western Europe, there is a vast and intricate network of secret organizations whose members the Germans have been unable to trace. The network is linked with the exile governments in London and is pledged to obey orders of the Supreme Allied Command.

The patriots are everywhere and have been training for years for the main task they will have to perform—harass the German lines of communications. The German High Command, therefore, is hoping to induce them to act before Allied leaders give the word, otherwise the Nazis may find their communications severed just when their only hope of stemming the Allied armies lies in keeping the roads and railways open.

With this end in view, the Germans recently strengthened the SS branch of the Gestapo in all occupied countries.

Special Militia

In addition to the SS, there is understood to be a number of formations of special militia, recruited largely from ex-non-German fascist and renegade elements, whose sole task is to keep the local population under control.

One plan the Germans hold in reserve is to put all able-bodied males in concentration camps, but as this would involve the loss of tens of thousands of factory and transport workers on whom the German Army largely depends for munitions, such a plan is expected to be put into operation only as a very last resort.

From the Allied standpoint, the importance attached to the resistance movements is reflected in the many radio appeals on the day of the first landing. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told them, "Let there be no premature uprising. Be patient. Prepare." And their own leaders urged them along same lines—to await orders from London.

Rules of Behavior

In France itself the Underground movement has been working continuously since 1940. Soon after the fall of France, a clandestine booklet appeared containing a number of rules of behavior, all designed to make the people of France deliberately shun the invaders.

By August the Belgians had revived the famous clandestine newspaper of World War I, La Libre Belgique. The same month, the Danes came into conflict with German soldiers. The Norwegians began to boycott the Quisling Government. Later the Luxemburgers had the honor of staging the first general strike against the invaders.

At a very early stage, every occupied country began to be plentifully supplied clandestinely with duplicated and even printed sheets of all shades of political opinion—some of Nazi origin in a clumsy attempt to upset the Patriot movements. Simultaneously, "black" listening, especially to the BBC, grew by leaps and bounds despite all the enemy's attempts to prevent it by confiscating sets and heavy penalties.

The Germans themselves helped to raise morale at this stage through their failure to undertake the invasion of England which they had openly boasted they were going to do. The moment the occupied peoples learned the British invasion was off, the legend of German invincibility ended.

Gradually resistance in the occupied countries became active. The clergy, teachers, students, and workers all played a part.

Dutch Roman Catholic bishops prohibited certain religious rites for members of the "Quisling" National Socialist organization. The Protestant clergy of Norway refused to join the official church body established by the "Quisling" Administration.

Nazi Reprisals

Soon the wave of resistance grew to such an extent that the Germans started sending recalcitrants en masse to concentration camps. Then they began levying collective fines on districts where acts of sabotage occurred. From this it was a short step to a system of hostages and mass reprisals against innocents.

BBC's V-campaign, which The Christian Science Monitor was the first newspaper to disclose, added fuel to the flames. Again at the instigation of the BBC, transport sabotage became rife. All over western Europe trains began to be put out of commission. In Norway, automobiles disappeared mysteriously over cliffs when left momentarily unattended.

When by 1943, German leaders decided to introduce compulsory labor service for the occupied countries, resistance movements everywhere started to organize escape measures. Tens of thousands of "Underdikers" have been hidden successfully in Holland.

Last February, the Belgian News Agency announced that 20,000 patriots alone had taken to the woods to avoid deportation to Germany.

Well Organized

Today, the resisters everywhere are well organized and in such way that if the Germans catch one member of the Underground, they still are unable to disrupt the whole organization. In France there there are six main groups—Combat Liberation, Franc Tireurs, Partisans Français, Defence de la France, Résistance Lorraine — united at the beginning of this year to form the Movement de la Liberation Nationale whichc is now working with the de Gaulle regime in Algiers, Algeria, and the famous Maquis, which, according to Vichy estimates, numbers 300,000. The Germans as well as Vichy have been trying unsuccessfully to suppress it.

Belgium also has its Maquis. One of its other major resistance groups, the Partisans Belges, is said to be able to put 60,000 armed men in the field, though at the moment they are ostensibly peaceful citizens.

Arms in general, however, are what the resistance movements desperately lack. The RAF is believed to have dropped some, but nothing like enough. The patriots have captured others from the Germans and salvaged some from the wreck of their own defeated armed forces. They and the Germans today stand on the threshold of great events. They are determined to keep out of German clutches if they can until General Eisenhower tells them to strike.

Nazi Guerrillas

Recorded by CBS

STOCKHOLM, June 10—How the Nazis are organizing "special training in guerrilla warfare for every German man and woman between the ages of 18 and 60" was described in a British radiocast by John MacDonald, the British Broadcasting Corporation's Stockholm correspondent. The Germans aim to "do better" than the Russian Partisans, he said.

"Despite his boasts about the Atlantic Wall, Hitler has recently ordered that every German man and woman between the ages of 18 and 60 should be trained in what amounts to guerrilla warfare," the correspondent said. "All these Germans including boys receiving their premilitary training in local clubs are being told in a nationwide press and poster campaign that it is their duty to be trained as sharpshooters."

He continued: "The German people are told the Russians can leap out of a park, load, aim, and fire a rifle all within three to six seconds. A German, say the Nazis, can do better than that."

Scots Plan Postwar Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The shape of the Scottish postwar housing policy begins to emerge from a report recently issued by the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee entitled "Planning Our New Homes." The report is on the way to becoming a best-seller.

The Scottish housewife is specially pleased with the plans for labor-saving. According to the report the days seem to be past when the Scot preferred an apartment to a house.

The report asks for special attention to the comfort of aged and single persons. Greater economy in the use of raw coal for domestic use is urged, though coal fireplaces should still be provided in living-rooms. The American system of heating is advised, and also another system which has been tried out in Dundee of district heating by water pipes.

Another proposal is that the Local Authority should provide essential furniture to necessitous tenants, either free or on the hire-purchase system.

The policy recommended by the Committee involves three stages. In the first stage "transitional" houses—"pre-fabricated and preferably demounted dwellings"—would be built. In the second stage permanent houses would be built to short-term standards. These would be equivalent in size to pre-war houses, but would have the new types of equipment. In the third stage, the full standards envisaged in the report would be applicable.

Restaurants

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

New Vocalists Needed

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The younger singers are soon going to be the ones America must look to for its recital programs. The vocalists who have been our leaders in this field are not the singers they once were and many of them have about reached the end of their public careers. With Europe no longer a source of supply for the new blood of the concert field, we may well begin taking stock.

There is now not one singer of any eminence left in the recital field who was before the public at the time this reviewer began writing about singers and their performances in New York. Two or three who were singing in Europe at that time, and who subsequently came to this country to stay, are teaching among us, and occasionally give recitals—perhaps one annually—for reasons connected with their teaching. Some of the touring artists who are still active made their American debuts in the early 1920's, but they are few and their more recent programs have given pleasure chiefly through the memories they have evoked.

* * *

The Metropolitan opera acquires its new singers chiefly through air auditions. It may be assumed that, as certain of these singers acquire prominence at the opera, they will be drawn into the concert field, particularly since there may be little competition from new European artists. But how many of these young singers, burdened as they are with the task of learning roles for the first time, will have the background of Lieder and other song material in the mellow sufficiency that is required for satisfying song recitals?

The season recently concluded in New York included but two first-rate recitals by artists who presented song programs here for the first time. Both were by experienced artists, who had appeared in opera and as soloists with organizations—the French baritone, Martial Singher, and the French-Canadian mezzo-soprano, Jennie Tourel. Their European training had included studies in a varied song repertoire, with particular emphasis on the French. They gave poised and polished interpretations of artfully chosen programs. But they represented a continuance of the old system, wrereby we formerly acquired most of our first-rate recital material abroad. There will not be many others of their kind, probably, for some time to come.

* * *

The recital platform seems to produce less and less new material of its own. The times are such that every singer of unusual talents aims for opera, and hopes for a radio "spot" on the side. There are some radio singers who have no other vocal activities, unless possibly those of church positions. In some cases their voices are too light for opera, and too light for concert as well. We have had some experience with these in the recital halls, but seldom more than once for any particular singer.

Thought reverts to the opera stage as the most likely place to find new concert artists, in spite of its often contrary ideals of song. This year's air winners have all to take their first steps in the recital field, and, if they adhere to the course of most winners in other years, may never take them. One of the young Americans engaged by the Metropolitan a year ago, the tenor Donald Dame, has given two generally commendable New York recitals, and there is reason to believe that he may continue as both a concert and an operatic artist. Another past air winner, the contralto Margaret Harshaw, has a big and well-produced voice, that would seem to give promise of being recital medium, though she has not been heard in New York in a song program.

Eleanor Steber, a soprano whose voice is rather light for some of the roles she has sung at the opera, but whose vocal style is ingratiating, might develop into a first-rate recitalist. Frederick Warren's bulky baritone voice would seem to be more suitable for operatic emotions than those of the less stentorian field of song, but any field that needs voices might well find a place for his.

Helen Traubel is of course a distinguished recitalist. So, in his very different way, is Ezio Pinza. But there should be a half a dozen others from the opera house. Unfortunately, it would be much easier to name a half dozen who are leading singers there, but are hopelessly out of their element on the recital platform, than to find that number for whom success in song programs could be forecast. The scarcity of vocalists capable of preserving the best traditions of the concert stage is, indeed, one of the musical problems of the day.

Papa André Eglevsky

By Margaret Lloyd

"When you've got technical things to do, you can't help thinking of technique," André Eglevsky said in an interview during Ballet Theater's spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"I do my variation in a classical pas de deux. It ends with a double turn, finish on the knee. Well, the audience expects me to do it and to do it just right, so I think only of how to do it right.

"But I don't count. You don't need to if you're musical; the music carries you along. Some dancers count all the time. They think of technique in beats, so many beats, so many bars of music. Woizikowsky knows whole ballets in musical measures.

"The variation is the leading thing technically. In a ballet that hasn't got a variation, you can think more of creating a part."

* * *

This is not exactly the way Ballet Theater's distinguished classical dancer talks. He came to the United States with the original Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in 1933, and is now an American citizen—with a Russian accent.

I remembered him so well that first season in Boston. And what I remembered most was seeing him backstage, at rehearsals, a slight boy, and hearing him cry "Mamoushka" in a whiny voice, like a baby, I thought at the time. He was hardly more than that. There was a strong cast of mothers those first years the Ballet Russe visited America. The dancers were so young, most of them in their early teens, the mothers had to, or felt they had to, travel with them.

And I had thought then that Eglevsky looked rather effeminate in the effeminate-looking male role of "Les Sylphides." It was the way he used his arms and hands, I think, in addition to the costume, which always, unfortunately, reminds me of Bunthorne in "Patience."

But now Eglevsky sat opposite me in Sol Hurok's office, a big, strapping fellow with the physique of a football player; and the thoughts behind his piercing blue-gray eyes with their faun-slanting eyebrows, I could not quite get at.

For one thing, we were not speaking an identical language; and for another, his mind was on his own baby, waiting for him in a car below, with his wife, Leda Anchutina, formerly of the American Ballet.

As if he caught something of what I was remembering, Eglevsky, turning his faun-like head toward me, remarked:

"You know Fokine always said, 'Let the hand follow the arm.' I don't forget because he stopped me once in rehearsal. 'The hand movement must follow the arm movement,' he said.

"You know," the dancer continued, "It's how you use your arms that makes a jump look bigger on the stage than it really is." And he got up to illustrate, looking very handsome in his smart spring suit. It's always a little odd to see a dancer in mufti.

Eglevsky was born in the Caucasus at the bitter time of the revolution. Suffering many deprivations, he was undernourished, ill. His mother managed to get him to Bulgaria, and from there, on a physician's advice, they moved to the South of France.

They lived in a little fishing village near Nice, and because he was small and puny, his mother sent him to a ballet school to help build him up. He was eight years old at the time.

André took naturally to dancing, though as the son of a Cossack and grandson of a general, he was at first opposed to the idea; but it was not until later, when he began to realize that ballet is a creative art, not just hard work, that he took a real interest in it.

* * *

Since he progressed so well at the local school, his mother eventually took him to Paris for an audition with Fokine. The master pronounced him talented and offered to take him with him to the United States. But Eglevsky stayed in Paris, studying with Spessiva and also with Kchessinska. When he was 14, Massine visited one of his classes, and, impressed by the young dancer's style, invited him to become a member of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

"From the beginning I had big parts," Eglevsky said, "Sylphides," "Présages," "Swan Lake." . . .

Later he left the Ballet Russe and spent a year in London, studying with Nicholas Legat, then joined Leon Woizikowsky's company and toured the Continent, finally joining the company formed by Fokine and René Blum in Monte Carlo, adding "Spectre de la Rose," "Carnaval," "L'Epreuve d'Amour" to his repertoire, and returned to America with Massine when that famous artist practically took over the Fokine-Blum company as the nucleus of his new Ballet Russe.

Eglevsky has made one try at musical comedy—"Great Lady"—but he did not care so much for that.

"It is too routine," he said. "There is more collaboration in ballet. You work with great artists. You have fine audiences. Every time we do "Princess Aurora" it is new. New personnel in the company, changes in the cast, new stage, new audiences—all this help to make a ballet new every time it is performed.

* * *

"I really like demi-caractère best. Straight classical is so strict. But with Fokine there was complete freedom, more plastic movement. I like better a role that calls for interpretation. I love to do the Golden Slave in 'Schéhérazade.' That's something more than cold technique."

One of Eglevsky's most charming roles is the Bridegroom in "Baiser de la Fée." It is a hauntingly beautiful ballet, drawn from Andersen's "The Snow Queen" (not performed in very recent years) and Eglevsky expresses the mood beautifully.

But whether because he sat rather on the edge of his chair, wondering aloud if the baby was asleep (for it was nap-time) and seemed more eager to discuss Boston's heartier restaurants and good steaks than to talk shop, or whether it was the somewhat formal atmosphere of Mr. Hurok's elegant private office, on temporary lend-lease to us—I forgot to ask him how he felt about that part.

We went downstairs together, to see André Junior. And there he was, stretched out fast asleep on the back seat, dressed in blue overalls and stout boots, a half-empty nursing bottle slipped from his chubby fist.

Little dark-haired Leda Anchutina, at the wheel, smiled pleasantly. Eglevsky smiled pleasantly. And we whispered our good-bys.

"I don't want him to be a dancer," the baby's father had said.

'The Student Prince' Revived

By Harold Hobson

London

There is little study in "The Student Prince," which is now being pleasantly and unurgently revived at the Stoll Theater. True, if one closely observed the prewar annual struggle between Oxford and Cambridge on the river, not much sign of the midnight oil would be discerned.

But the boat race is rowed in London, far from the medieval towers and the Renaissance courts of either university. Within those solemn and picturesque precincts of ancient learning, though now and then the raucous gramophone or the hoarse shouts of too high-spirited youth may suggest otherwise, the pursuit of knowledge is continued with some avidity; and even the humble bicycle, which is the universal means of transport in the university cities, carries its load of books.

Far otherwise was it in Old Heidelberg, if "The Student Prince" may be taken as an adequate representation of German university life in the 1860's. Not only are there no books in "The Student Prince"; there are no bicycles either. For this there seem to be two reasons. First, bicycles had not been invented in 1860; second, if they had been, they would apparently have been of little use in Heidelberg, which, from the scenic evidence presented at the Stoll Theater, is situated on the top of an eminence as lofty and steep as the Empire State building.

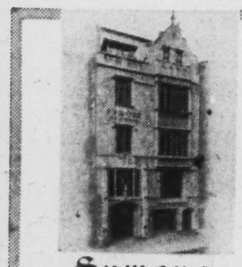
Heidelberg, however, has undergraduates, gentlemen — again I judge from the evidence of the current revival — of greatly varying ages and sizes, who wear a uniform closely resembling that borne in Britain by the stalwart members of the Church Lads' Brigade. The principal occupation of these gentlemen is to gather in the courtyard of one of Heidelberg's smaller inns, and sing songs expressive of devotion to university life in general.

This does not seem a particularly profitable method of spending a university career, but it is preferable to shouting "Heil, Hitler," a diversion to which Heidelberg, one is told, has since taken with regrettable enthusiasm.

Meanwhile, the affections of the Student Prince, tunefully expressed by Bruce Trent, are centered not so much on Old Heidelberg as on the innkeeper's daughter. How he was compelled to sacrifice himself for the sake of affairs of state—princes were not as independent 80 years ago as they have since become—is the theme which Sigmund Romberg's melodies sentimentally embroider. It is quite a pretty story; and this revival does not lessen its charm.

Another musical comedy, this time at the Coliseum, Cole Porter's "Something for the Boys," has had only a brief run. It introduced to a principal part in London a comparatively unknown actress, Evelyn Dall, who, in a thin and gawky sort of way, has plenty of comedic spirit. She failed, however to repeat the enormous success won in this piece by Ethel Merman in New York.

At the Winter Garden Arthur Riscoe has revived "Jill Darling," giving in it an extremely boisterous performance.



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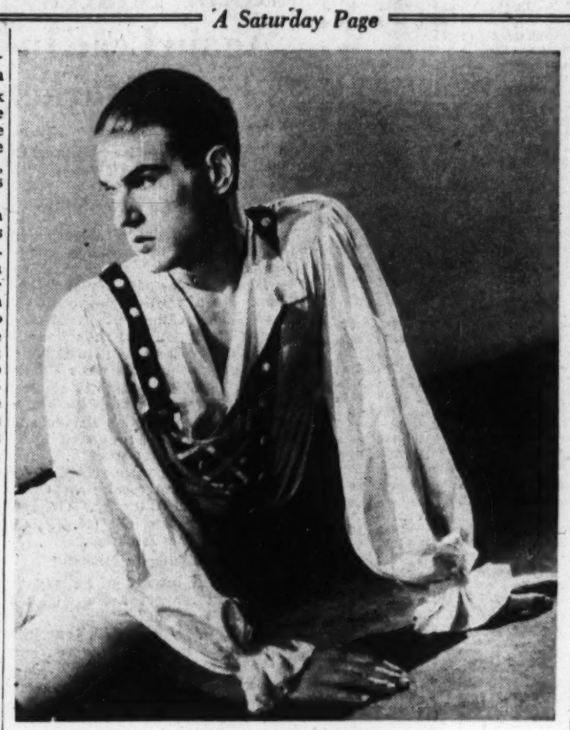

André Eglevsky

Music in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haifa, Palestine

Whatever the material condition of Palestine today—and milk and honey are both rationed—there is no doubt about the richness of her music. In the course of extensive travel with the Royal Navy, this writer has nowhere else come across such extensive and varied fare.

Towering above all other musical organizations of the country stands, of course, the Palestine Orchestra, which has built up an enviable reputation since the day Toscanini conducted it during its first season.

Now it ranges up and down the country, playing not only in the big towns and cities but giving many concerts in barns and leaky halls—yes, it rains in Palestine! The orchestra once gave a concert to troops of the Eighth Army in the Alamein Line. On that occasion they performed in the dark for fear of attracting the attention of enemy night fighters.

The Palestine Orchestra performs at least once, and sometimes twice, in major towns each week. These concerts, which are the four-star occasions, are bordered by recitals by young native Palestinian musicians. Two of the star soloists of the P. O.—as it is known throughout the country—are young girls not yet in their twenties, Prina Salzman and Ella Goldstein. Yet they already have a considerable public for their recitals. Cut off from Europe and America by the difficulties of war transport, Palestine is developing a little musical world of its own, for lack of visiting celebrities.

In two weeks in Haifa I heard a centenary performance of Tchaikovsky, a Beethoven-Mozart concert, a cello recital, two piano recitals, and a string quartet. All these were well within reach of the poorest, and in fact a large proportion of the audiences were servicemen with little time, and less money, to spare.

It will be pleasant to recall one day that in between the savagery of Malta convoys, I heard the oratorio "Elijah" performed on the slopes of Carmel; listened to the majesty of the opening bars of the "Fifth" in the City of David, and, one summer evening as the sun went down over the Mediterranean, was spellbound by the "Unfinished" Symphony in Tel Aviv—the "New City."

L. V. Fennelly

A New Play by Paul V. Carroll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Paul Vincent Carroll's newest play, "The Wise Have Not Spoken," recently produced at the Abbey Theater, marks another advance in the author's progress. His plays invariably are comments on some phase of human life, some abuse of privilege and power or other imposition.

Mr. Carroll has been accused of loading the dice, in his plays, against the Roman Catholic clergy. This charge might have held with regard to his earlier efforts but, in recent works, he gives every evidence that he is opposed to neither church nor clergy, but only to clerical abuse of power.

In "The Wise Have Not Spoken," there is a wise old priest who, because he had the courage of his convictions, has been deprived by the bishop of his faculties. The scene is laid in county Louth and the action takes place in the home of the MacElroys, whose property is mortgaged to a bank which is pressing for payment. A wealthy publican owns a large farm adjoining that of the MacElroys, which he is eager to buy. As an inducement to Peter MacElroy to sell, he offers him employment on the large holding and a cottage. In this man, we have the symbol of domination.

Mr. Carroll suggests, taking a parish to exemplify his thesis, that there is in human nature a latent weakness which, under certain conditions, may be awakened to calamitous consequences and that the situation is further aggravated by folly on the one hand and, on the other, by unscrupulousness and greed. The result is violence leading only to new misery.

The analogy to world conditions is apparent but it is not stressed. A touch here, a casual allusion there, as the play progresses, gradually establish what the author is trying to convey and, when his purpose becomes clear, the interest is increased and the attention becomes riveted. As a play reflecting merely local conditions, "The Wise Have Not Spoken" could be depressing, but, in its wider significance, it is absorbing. Every character is convincing and the situations develop in a natural manner. As directed by Francis Dermody and presented by a strong Abbey cast that included M. J. Dolan as the priest, Liam Redmond as the publican, and Denis Shea as MacElroy, the play was well presented.

J. J. H.

Da Vinci Alliance

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The annual exhibition of the Da Vinci Alliance, held this year at the Plastic Club, singles out for honor the work of two established Philadelphia painters, Leon Karp and Hobson Pittman, and that of a relative newcomer, Edna Bistline.

To Karp goes the Da Vinci gold medal for what is without question the strongest canvas in the show, small, but solidly constructed with that feeling for form characteristic of Karp's art. Although he thinks in terms of paint, and sees form as color, he nevertheless possesses something of the sculptor's delight in compactness. He wastes no time on non-essentials, yet does not lose richness in the elimination of detail. His little canvas is one of the three self-portraits in the show, and is titled "Portrait with Glove."

Hobson Pittman, winner of the Da Vinci silver medal, paints from a different viewpoint. His interest lies in a sensitive color support for wistful fantasy. In almost all his canvases there is a weird nostalgic feeling, and a sense of human loneliness and isolation. "The Invalid," his medal-winning picture, places a tiny, half-defined figure in a wheel chair with an attendant in red against a long, bare boardwalk and a background of sea and pink-cloud sky. The placement of the little figures, huddled in a group to the right of center, accentuates the bigness of the out-of-doors, and the frailty of humanity.

To Edna Bistline, an artist whose work wins prize honor here for the first time, goes the Wolfe Memorial Prize of $50 for "Landscape." The painter seems so preoccupied with Impressionistic handling of pigments that her objects become confused in unfocused dispersion of colors. The intent is poetic realism, and if you search you will find a woman hanging out clothes, a distant town, and what seems to be a rocky wall from which trees emerge as accents in the climb to a hill-top house. There are pleasing passages of paint, but even these cannot atone for the absence of focus.

Honorable mentions go to Jack Bookbinder for "Lillian," a study of a girl in red, head on arms, at a table, and to Nina Scull for "On the Beach," a seascape with broken gray foreground pier, and middle-distance boat with cream sails on an opalescent sea.

The variety suggested in the honor pictures carries through the entire exhibition. There are, for instance, excellent examples of realism, such as Giovanni Martino's railroad tracks with train approaching between sheer rock slopes that lead upward to city suburbs; or Antonio P. Martino's "Flowers," a rich still-life in yellow, red, green, and the blue-gray-white of a peculiarly shadowed calla lily.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Air Reduction 1a	1	39	39	39	
Alaska Juneau	14	6⅛	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	54	54	54	— ½
Alleg LudStl .70e	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾ag	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Kid 1a	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2e	11	29⅞	29½	29¾	
Allied Strs 1	16	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Allis C Mfg ⅛e	1	36⅛	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	3	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
AmAcidDel 1.20	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	9	62½	61	62½	+ ⅝
Am Bk Note .60e	3	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	12	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅜
Am Brake Sh .35e	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	50	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	20	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	1	34¼	34	34¼	
Am Chain & C 2	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	104	104	104	
Am Distil	12	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Am European ½ag	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	70	3½	3½	3½	
Am&F P 5.6 pf3k	3	88	88	88	—1
Am&F PS7pf3¼ak	5	97½	97	97	— ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	14	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
Am-HawaiiSS1½e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	4	3½	3½	3½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
Am Ice	2	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	
AmLocomotive ⅛e	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	92⅛	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
AmNewsCo1.80 †	20	36	36	36	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	6	2⅛	2	2	
Am P&L $6 pf	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ½
Am P&L $5 pf	3	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	
Am Rad&StS .20e	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	27	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Am RollMpf4½ †	40	70	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
Am Seating 1½g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	6	38⅛	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	21	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	41⅛	41	41⅛	+1
Am Sugar pf 7	6	125	125	125	+ ⅞
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	160¾	160¾	160¾	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	5	69	68	69	+1
Am Tob B 3a	2	68¾	68	68⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	†300	148½	148¼	148½	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ⅛e	11	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	4	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Woolen	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	
Am Wool pf 4k	1	78	78	78	
Am Zinc L & S	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	12	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ⅛e †	40	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
Armour & Co	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½ak	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
Armstrong Cork⅛e	9	41⅛	41¼	41¼	
Artloom Corp .20e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Assc Dry Goods½e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Atch T & S F 3e	12	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	92½	92½	92½	—1
Atl Coast L 1¼e	2	39⅛	39	39⅛	
Atl Refining ½e	14	30	30¹	30	
Atlas Corp ¼e	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Aust Nichols	17	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Aust NpfA13½k	†250	81¾	80	80¼	+1⅝
Aviation Corp 10e	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Beld Loco ct ¾4e		220	20	20	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	14	7⅛	7	7	
Balt Iron Wks 2e	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	9	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Barker Bros ⅜ag	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
Bell Aire 1e	4	11	11	11	
Bendix Aviat⅜13⅛e	8	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅝
Beth Steel 3e	8	58	57⅝	58	+ ½
Beth Steel pf 7	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	5	47½	47	47	—1
Black&Decker1.60	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	6	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Boeing Airplane 1e	25	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
Bonu Strs 2	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
BowerRollBear 1e	1	39	39	39	
Bragiff Airw .60	11	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	59	55⅜	54¾	55	+ ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	3	45	44¾	45	+1
Bklyn Un Gas ⅛e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	77	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 70	146¼	146	146	—2
Buda Mfg$5pf5	†210	65	63⅞	65	+1⅛
Budd Wheel ⅛e	55	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅓e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
BurrAdMach .40e	15	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Terg ¼ae	2	5	5	5	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Byers (AM) Co¼ae	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 40	80	80	80	
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Campbell W 3⅛e	38	19⅜	18	19⅜	+1⅛
Can Dry G Ale ½e	25	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific⅛e	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Case JI Co ¾e	5	55⅞	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	11	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
Celanese Co 1-35f	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
Celotex Corp ½	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	17½	17½	17½	
Cent Foundry	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cerro de Pas 1⅓e	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Chain Belt ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	50	111½	111½	111½	
Checker Cab	1	32	32	32	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	12	44½	44⅛	44¼	
Chi & Et Ill ½pg	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ⅝ak	3	23⅛	23	23	
Chi No West wi	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .30e	10	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	17	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18	18	18	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	14	14	14	
Chrysler Cp	70	84½	83¾	84	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	18	89¾	88¼	89⅝	+1⅛
Cities Svc 1.20	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1½e	3	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
Cluett Peab ½ae	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+1¼
Colgate-Palm ½ga	1	27½	27½	27½	
Collins & Aik ½ae	10	30½	30	30	
Col & South	†210	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Col & South 2pf	† 10	21	21	21	+ ½
ColumbiaCastA.80e	2	30	30	30	
Colum G&E .10e	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Coml G & E pf 6	3	83	83	83	— ¼
Coml Credit 2	6	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Coml Cred pf 4¼	2	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	2	44½	44⅛	44½	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Comw'lth & South	13	1¼	⅞	1¼	
Comw&Southpf2¼ak	6	83	82¾	83	+ ⅛
Comw Ed 1.40	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Conde Nast ⅛e	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1e	1	28	28	28	
Cons Copper .20g	19	3⅝	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	12	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	105	105	105	— ½
ConsFilmInd pf⅛k	1	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	4	30⅜	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
Cons Vultee 1e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Consol'n Coal	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Cont Can ½e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
ContDiamFib .30e	3	11	10⅞	11	
Cont Motors .60e	770	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+1
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	43½	43⅛	43⅛	
Corn Oil Del .60e	1	31	31	31	
CornwdStpf 2½ †	20	49	48½	49	+ ⅞
Corn Prod 2.60	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	
Cornell-D El .40e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
CreamofWh 1½	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Cuty Internat	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Deere Co 1	15	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Del'ware Cork&S ¼ae	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Detroit Edison 1	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Ducible Steel 3g	2	30½	30½	30½	
Duba R R pf †	70	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Duban-A Sug .40g	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Duban-AS cvpf5½	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
Curtis Publishing	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	46	46	46	+ ⅜
Curtis-Wright¾ag	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ⅛ae	11	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
Decca Record 1.20	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	9	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	12	29⅜	29	29	

Today's sales	600,000
Previous day's sales	849,257
1944 volume to date	101,243,401
1943 volume to date	156,902,928

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Del Lack & West	5	8	7¾	7⅞	
Detroit Ed .60e	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Devnr&Ray A 1 †	60	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
Diam Matchpf1½g	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½ae	20	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼ae	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g †	50	45	45	45	— ¼
Doehler D Cas¼ae	2	40	40	40	
Dome Mines h1.60	9	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	1	48¼	48	48	
Dow Chem 3	3	124¼	122½	124¼	+2¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
duPont deN 2½ae	6	151¾	151½	151½	+ ¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	70	118½	118½	118½	
Eagle PichLd .30e	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½e	2	44	44	44	— ⅛
Elec Boat ¾ae	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	—1¾
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
Endicott-John 3	1	66	66	66	
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	108	108	108	+ ½
Esy Pub Service	14	11¾	11½	11½	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	50	98	98	98	
Erie R R ct ⅛e	8	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
Erie R R pf A 5	2	56	56	56	+ ½
EurekaVClean ⅓ae	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Evans Prods ⅓e	15	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Farns Tel & Rad	3	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
FedMng&Smelt 1e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1⅓	1	27	27	27	— ½
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Fid Phila Corp h2.22	1	48	47¾	47¾	— ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½g	5	39¾	39½	39½	
Flintkote .30e	4	22	21⅞	22	
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf 7 †	40	45½	45	45½	+1⅛
Food Mach .70e	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
Foster Wheeler ¼ae	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31⅛	31⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tre .80e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
FruehT4¼pf4½ †	20	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅜
Gabriel Co	27	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	3	33¾	33¼	33¾	
Gamewell 1¼e †	120	40½	40	40½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	13	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
GenAmTrans 1¼ae	5	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	2	8¼	8	8¼	
Gen Bronze .30e	5	9½	9½	9½	
Gen Cable	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf3½ak †	20	90	90	90	— ½
Gen Cigar 1 ⁹	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
Gen El 1.40	17	37	36½	37	— ⅝
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	113	113	113	
Gen Foods 1.60	2	40½	40⅜	40	
Gen G & El A	305	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Gen Motors 1½e	38	61⅜	60⅞	61¼	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .10e	13	8	8	8	
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	20	107	107	107	—1
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	22	22	22	
Gen Rgal & Util	2	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .60e	4	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ½e	2	18	18	18	
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	180	77	76⅜	77	+1
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
GenTime Inst ¼ae	1	27	27	27	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	20	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
Godard Mot	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	60	94	93	93	
Goodrich BF 1e	5	49⅛	49	49	— ¼
Goodyear T&R 1e	5	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
Gotn Hosiery ½ag	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	324	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
GranbyConM .15e	8	4	4	4	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½ag	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gt Northn Ry pf1e	5	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40	8	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Green Bay&W 5	†140	57	57	57	— ¼
Green H L 2a	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	15	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 50	142	141½	142	+2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	9	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	3	47⅛	47⅜	47⅜	
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .20e	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Harb-Walker 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Hat Corp Am ½g	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hayes Indust ⅓e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	231	41⅜	33¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	5	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
HerculesPowder 1e	1	82½	81½	82½	
Homestake Min	4	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
Houd HersheyB⅓ae	32	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½a	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
household Fin 4	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	66⅜	66½	66⅜	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Howe Sound 3	16	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
Hudson Motor .20e	61	12¾	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	56	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	27	27	27	
Illinois Central	14	15¾	14¾	15¾	+1
Ill Central LL 4 †	10	62¾	62¼	62¾	+ ¾
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	1	39	39	39	— ½
Inspirat Con ⅛e	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
InterlakeIron .35g	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Int BusMachine 6a	1	169	159	169	—1½
Int Harvester 2.60	3	75½	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅜
Int Harvester pf7 †	100	173¼	173¼	173¼	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
IntMinerals&Cl⅛e	3	16½	16¼	16¾	
Int Nick Can 1.60	18	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Int Paper	15	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
IntRyCApf1¼ak †	40	85	85	85	
Int Tel & Tel	212	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	21	16⅞	15⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
Jervis W B .60e	9	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1e	4	93	92⅞	93	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl 1¾ae	8	22	22	22	+ ¼
Kalam St&F .40e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
KaufmannDpt .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	
Kan City South	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Kayser (J) ⅓e	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Kelsey-H WhA1½	5	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1¼ae	22	17¾	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	21	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Kinney $5pf 3k	†110	65½	65⅜	65⅜	
Kresge (SS) 1	3	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
KeystoneS&W.60e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Kress S H 1.60	2	32	32	32	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery 2	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Lambert Co 1⅓	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Lehigh C&N ⅓ae	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	6	26⅝	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
LehighPortCpf4 †	60	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	6	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1.20	1	31½	31½	31½	
Lib-O-F Glass ½ae	2	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
LibbyMcN&L ⅓ae	15	7¼	7	7¼	
LimaLocomotive1e	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Lockheed Airc ⅓e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Loew's Inc 2a	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
Lorillard P ⅓ae	3	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
Louis Nash 2e	1	87	86	87	
Louisv G&E A1½ •	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks 1e	5	42	41½	42	+ ¼
Macy (RH 2a	6	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	20½	20½	20½	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Marine Mid .05	8	7⅛		7	— ⅛
MarketStRy prpf	†250	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Marshall Field .80	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Martin G L 1¼e	3	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
Martin-Parry .15e	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Mathieson Alk ½ae	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
May Dept Strs 3	3	57	57	57	+ ¼
Maytag Co	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	52.8	Prev. day	52.7
Month ago	51.5	Year ago	51.3
1944 high	53.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mckees&Rob .65e	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .55e	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Melville Shoe 2	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
Mengel Co ¼ag	12	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Mengel Spf 2½ †	30	46¾	46¼	46¾	
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Miami Copper ¼ae	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Midland Stl P 2	3	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	40	129	129	129	+ ½
Minn-H Reg ¼ae	9	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	4	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Minn&StLRy 2e	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+1⅞
Mission Corp 1g	5	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	4	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
Montgom Ward 2	9	44⅞	44½	44¾	— ⅛
Morris & Essex	†220	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+ ¼
MotorProducts½e	24	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
Motor Wheel .60e	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
MuellerBrass 1.60	3	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	88	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ¼
Munsingwear 2g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Murphy G C 3	1	74	74	74	
Murray Corp ¼ae	110	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
Nash-Kelv ¼ae	107	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Nat Acme 1e	1	18	18	18	+ ½
Nat Au

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Cartel Group To Study Trade Deals Proposed

NEW YORK (AP)—It is time to decide the rules of postwar business insofar as they concern American contacts with foreign cartels, the New York Trust Co. said in its monthly bank letter, The Index.

Establishment of a cartel commission, authorized to study merits of international business arrangements, was suggested as one way of solving the problems arising as a result of this nation being virtually the only country where combinations of business are contrary to law.

"The existence of cartels is a stubborn fact," The Index declared, "and all evidence points to the belief that in the postwar period they will operate in foreign countries more widely than ever.

"American business, which will always cherish the competitive system of economic opportunity, must face the issue squarely and realistically."

The Index went over arguments for and against cartel-type agreements covering prices, trade territories and business routines, and pointed out such deals have been common abroad for nearly a century.

"If it (the cartel device) persists after the war—and all evidence points in that direction," The Index said, "American companies will have to observe the laws and customs of cartels and adjust their competitive policies accordingly, or withdraw from foreign fields."

The need for a cartel commission to pass on international compacts, The Index indicated, is made more pressing by Department of Justice action in instituting some 40 proceedings against since 1939 against arrangements involving petroleum, chemicals—including synthetic rubber, plastics, dyestuffs, nitrates and explosives—pharmaceutical products, photographic materials, electric light bulbs, fluorescent lighting equipment, magnesium, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten carbide, aircraft accessories and instruments, military optical instruments, flexible metal hose and quebracho.

Carloadings Decline 7.3 P. C. in Week 21.4 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 810,772 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 3.

This was a decrease of 59,088 cars, or 7.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 143,163 cars, or 21.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 43,917 cars, or 5.1 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Week	Preceding Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	360,349	25,175	*2,963
Less-than-carlot mdse.	97,080	8,005	*6,121
Coal	169,965	12,727	*128,688
Grain & grain products	37,107	4,018	1,270
Livestock	12,655	1,455	*551
Forest products	39,382	4,244	2,049
Ore	79,563	3,178	*4,908
Coke	14,671	286	*3,251

*Increase

Re-elected Exchange Head

CHICAGO (AP)—Kenneth L. Smith has been re-elected to serve a sixth consecutive term as president of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10

Recognition of Small Business' Place in Economy Is Widening

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Representatives of the small businesses of the country have just held a convention in Chicago which should be of considerable importance to the public at large because it reveals the trend of thought prevailing among a large proportion of the small businessmen of the nation—that is, presuming the 300 in attendance gave voice to the beliefs of most of the 2,800,000 or more small businessmen who in number operate some 93 per cent of all business establishments.

This country has been built up largely by a succeson of small businessmen whose concerns have formed the basis or nucleus for the corporate enterprises later dominating the economic scene. It is estimated that 45 per cent of all employees in business establishments are working for small business.

Just what is "small business?" It has been defined by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to include the following: manufacturing plants with 100 employees or less; wholesale establishments with less than $200,000 annual net sales, retail stores, service establishments, hotels, places of amusement and construction companies, with annual net sales or receipts of less than $50,000.

Need for Organization

For decades the small business man was merely part of the great inchoate, non-vocal, voting mass of the citizenship, unorganized, without any representation as a group in the halls of the nation. In 1937, a certain DeWitt Emery, himself owner of a small business, decided it was time the "little fellows" had a say in national affairs. He wrote to some 200 men in business whom he did not even know and urged an organization. The idea took root. The need was seen. The tree grew and blossomed into the National Small Business Men's Association, a non-partisan, non-profit organization, with headquarters at Akron, Ohio. The same Mr. Emery, dynamic and vocal, is now president.

Today, Congress and the public as well have been made conscious of little business, its problems, its needs, its part in the war effort. There are scores of instances where the Army, Navy or Air Force have called for the production of certain items, the production of which the big companies were not geared to make, and where small concerns stepped in and filled the breach. Unhampered by already established assembly lines and procedures, these one man and 10-man concerns met the challenge in dozens of minor crises, revealing the existence in most unexpected places of resources of engineering talent and production know-how that is characteristic of American progress.

Fight Uphill Battle

These small businesses which have had to fight an uphill battle in obtaining their due share of the vast flood of war orders put out by the government, have become conscious that they have a vital part to play in the postwar period. Their continued existence and their growth is vital to a sound economic fabric, especially in view of the fact that big business has actually grown bigger during the war period and pre-empted the production stage. Without the continued birth of new concerns to keep competition keen and to offset the businesses discontinued, the trend toward bigness would be accentuated, with consequent disadvantages, not the least of which

It is disconcerting to the casual observer to note the large number of business casualties each year, but these are offset largely by new concerns coming into existence. In 1925, for instance, when 451,000 small concerns ceased operations, 496,000 new ones were started, a gain of 45,000. In 1929, however, 30,000 more expired than were born. In the four years 1939 to 1942 inclusive, Department of Commerce figures show 1,306,000 new business, while 1,320,000 were liquidated or transferred in the same period.

The war has, of course, reduced the number of businesses in operation, due not only to shortages of goods, and to the absorption of men and women into the armed services, but in part also because thousands of owners discovered they could make better money in war-industry jobs. All in all, it is estimated that by the middle of 1943 there were 8 per cent fewer businesses than just prior to Pearl Harbor.

Results of Group's Efforts

The National Small Business Men's Association is convinced that its organization is responsible for the efforts made in Washington to assist small business and to assure it adequate Congressional consideration. It points as evidence of its work, to the Special Committee to Study Problems of American Small Business, in the Senate, of which James E. Murray of Montana is chairman. On the committee are Senators Maloney, Mead, Ellender, Stewart, Capper and Taft. There is also a committee in the House whose chairman is Wright Patman.

Then there is the Smaller War Plants Corporation, headed by Maury Maverick which has fought constantly to give small concerns a proper share of war work, and which puts them in touch with the best sources of information and technical advice. The Department of Commerce has a Small Business Unit ready to assist in the problems of smaller concerns. Late last year it published a summary of 390 bills introduced in Congress in the last 10 years to aid little business; of these, at least twenty-six have been passed by both houses.

The convention in Chicago crystallized the thinking that had been simmering in the heads of numerous members all over the country. In sum, it amounted to this: Little business is being squeezed in a three cornered way by big government, big business and big labor. It doesn't want a government umbrella over it. It doesn't intend to stand idly by while Sidney Hillman of the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. is organizing "the broadest and most effective labor and progressive support of candidates" who stand for the views of his group.

Demands Federal Economy

It called for economy in the cost of conducting government and the elimination of every non-essential board and bureau. It asked for single taxation on profits by exempting dividends paid. It urged the reduction on normal tax and surtaxes on the first $25,000 of net corporate income, with a limit of 10 per cent.

It condemned subsidies, strikes, compulsory maintenance of membership, government competition with business. It went on record as favoring price control, as a necessary evil, to be ended as soon as production is brought into reasonable balance with demand, and it asked for legislation providing for judicial review of final OPA rulings. It also urged revision of existing labor laws so that they "shall be equally fair to employers, employees and the public."

The program of small business is what one would expect from those who are part of the great middle class. It is that class which is called the bulwark of democracy. Out of it in the main come the leaders, executives, innovators of the industrial world. Out of it come most of the new ideas, new processes and inventions which put United States in the van. Even members of the labor group in their aspirations could probably be counted on to say that their goal was a middle class goal, one that included among other things, self-direction or freedom of choice, a competence or the right to develop one's talents, and some leisure to cultivate those virtues or attributes that add to the dignity of man. Small business is the hope of an industrial democracy.

Pay Up to 24 Weeks to Unemployed From Renegotiation Refunds Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Unemployment wages equal to current pay checks would be paid for as long as 24 weeks to war workers discharged because of contract terminations under a program proposed by Col. Willard F. Rockwell, chairman of Timken-Detroit Axle Co.

Source of the funds for this compensation would be the monies now returned to the Government in the form of renegotiation refunds. Under Mr. Rockwell's plan companies would retain this money as a reserve for unemployment payments and, if it proved unnecessary, later turn it over to the U. S. Treasury as a sort of "windfall" tax.

"The period between a whole or substantial cancellation of war contracts and the resumption of production for civilian use is fraught with danger for both labor and industry," Mr. Rockwell said at a luncheon he gave to announce his plan.

"Millions of employees will be thrown out of work for varying periods of time," he told a group of business and labor representatives.

Mr. Rockwell suggested war producers "withhold from 1943-44 and 1945 gross income after taxes and normal profit, and before renegotiation, a sum up to the equal of one average week's wage or salary for each month of continuous employment of each person on the pay roll, with a maximum total equal to 24 weeks' wage or salary for employees who have worked two years or more."

This fund would be paralleled by a similar reserve, also withheld from company income before renegotiation, for ex-employees now in the armed forces.

Companies would retain the funds, but would report to the Social Security Board the amounts and names of men covered by the plan.

Payments to employees would start with war contract cancellations or, in the case of men from the armed services, on application by the ex-soldier. They would continue until the company found the man a job, the money due was exhausted, or the worker found other work.

Any money not paid out would, at the end of two years, be paid to the Federal Government.

Companies operating under the plan, Mr. Rockwell added, should be permitted use of unexpended balances for reconversion purposes until the money was due the Treasury.

Crude Oil Output Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased 8,700 barrels during the week ended June 7, totaling 4,522,750, compared with 3,932,950 a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Heads Banking Group

William C. Way

Trust officer of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, elected president of the American Institute of Banking, succeeding David L. Colby of the Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis.

Wholesale Price Index Unchanged In June 3 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Labor statistics wholesale price index remained unchanged during the week ended June 3 at 103.9 per cent of the 1926 average.

Average prices for agricultural commodities rose slightly as a result of higher quotations in eastern markets for eggs, new potatoes and onions. In the last four weeks the index has risen 0.2 per cent to the same level it was at this time last year. Last week's level was 19.3 per cent above the corresponding week of 1937 and 9.1 per cent above the average for June, 1929.

Commodity Groups	(1926=100) June 3 1944	May 27 1944	P.C. Changes to June 3, 1944, from May 27	June 5 1943
All com'dities	*103.9	*103.9	.....	.....
Farm prod'ts	*123.9	*123.7	+0.2	— 1.9
Foods	105.2	104.9	+0.3	— 4.9
Hides, leather	117.7	117.7	.....	— 0.6
Textile prod	97.3	97.3	.....	+ 0.4
Fuel, it mtls	83.7	83.9	—0.2	+ 2.8
Metal & prod	*103.8	*103.8	.....	— 0.1
Build'g mtls	115.7	115.6	+0.1	+ 4.8
Chem & allied	105.3	105.4	—0.1	+ 5.1
Housefurn'gs	106.0	106.0	.....	+ 1.7
Miscel com	93.3	93.3	.....	+ 1.7
Raw materials	*113.8	*113.6	+0.2	— 0.3
Semi-mfd gds	93.6	93.6	.....	+ 0.8
Manuf'd prods	*101.1	*101.1	.....	+ 0.2
Com other than farm prod'ts	*99.6	*99.6	.....	+ 0.5
Com other than farm, foods	*98.7	*98.7	.....	+ 1.9

*Preliminary.

Hartford Empire Asks for Rehearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, Conn., has asked the Supreme Court to grant a rehearing on its recent decision setting aside a finding by the Third Federal Circuit Court that a disputed patent held by Hartford-Empire was valid.

The high tribunal's decision was on an appeal by the Hazel-Atlas Company of Wheeling, W. Va. Hazel-Atlas contended that a magazine article dealing with the patent misled the circuit court.

That court quoted from the article in its opinion holding the patent valid.

Hazel-Atlas said that while the article appeared to have been written by a disinterested labor union official, it actually was prepared by a Hartford-Empire attorney. The patent concerned an improvement in automatic feeders for mechanical glass bottle blowing.

In asking a rehearing, Hartford-Empire contended among other things that all evidence on matters bearing directly on its case had not been presented. The court will announce later whether it will grant a rehearing.

Housing Need Seen Million Units Yearly

CHICAGO (AP)—The actual need for residential housing construction during the first five postwar years appears fairly well established at more than one million units annually, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America declared.

The association, declining to predict how much construction actually would be undertaken during that period, said the need for well over five million single-family dwelling units in the five years was indicated by an average of the "15 most authoritative estimates made in recent months."

"The most certain factor in the whole postwar construction picture," the association added, "is the definite assurance that there will be more than ample financing facilities for the next great wave of building. Mortgage financing will be available in an amount never before seen in this country and on the best terms and conditions the American people have ever been offered."

To Use 50,000,000 Pounds Wool

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Fisher (D) of Texas said War Department officials had advised that between now and Jan. 1, 1945, American woolen mills would make 10,000,000 yards of 18-ounce serge for Army uniforms, consuming approximately 50,000,000 pounds of wool. American grown wools will be used in filling about 75 per cent of the orders, said Mr. Fisher.

Highest Wheat Crop on Record Now Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A record wheat crop was forecast by the Agriculture Department, which said in spite of a late start due to unfavorable spring weather, national crop prospects now appear better than on this date than in any of the last ten years except 1942.

Due chiefly to timely rains in the Southwest winter wheat area during May and to a 20 per cent increased spring wheat acreage, the production of all wheat this year promises, the department said, to reach about 1,034,785,000 bushels compared with 1915 record crop of 1,008,637,000 bushels.

Production last year was 836,300,000 bushels, while the average harvested for the 1933-42 period was 760,199,000 bushels.

Prospects for corn—the major grain crop and the backbone of livestock production—were said to appear to be only fair due to late planting caused by unfavorable spring weather. No forecast as to the size of the corn crop was made, but officials have hopes of a production in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels compared with a long-time average of about 2,700,000,000 bushels.

The prospective wheat crop includes estimates of 714,148,000 bushels for winter wheat compared with 529,606,000 harvested last year and 320,637,000 bushels of spring wheat compared with 306,692,000 harvested last year.

Forecasts for other grain crops included: Oats, 1,193,410,000 bushels compared with 1,143,867,000 last year and 1,028,280,000 for the ten-year average; rye, 31,608,000 compared with 30,781,000 last year and 40,446,000 for the ten-year average, and barley, 299,533,000 compared with 322,187,000 last year and 256,350,000 for the ten-year average.

Chemical Output Seen Trebled In U. S. Since 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Harry L. Derby, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, said the American chemical industry had more than trebled output since 1939 in meeting war demands.

"In the period between 1939 and 1944 over $1,200,000,000 were spent on the chemical war program," he said in an address prepared for the association's 72d annual meeting.

"Approximately $400,000,000, or one third, of this total was provided by private investment. Chemical output increased 233 per cent over that of 1939, and a further increase is possible if required."

Explaining that under stress of war the industry had made developments which normally would have required a generation, Derby pointed to synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline, and certain drugs as examples of wartime gains.

"Approximately 1,200 different chemicals are used in the production of a battleship," he said. "About 600 chemicals enter into the production of a plane."

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke on international trade as viewed by American labor.

"It will be the duty of a concert of powers," he said, "to allocate to the nations of the earth their rights to import and export, and at what prices, and then set up an international standard of living and a super-state to assure that the world will stay pigeonholed."

Income Payments To Individuals Off

WASHINGTON (AP) — Income payments to individuals in April totaled $12,409,000,000, a drop of almost $400,000,000 from March, the Commerce Department reported.

April payments brought the total for the first four months of the year to $49,900,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

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MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook
Specialising Permanent Waves
Senior Operators
217 S. W. First Avenue Phone 41
Lauderdale Hotel

FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily. Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East Eighth Street Phone 5-3488

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Rexall
FAIRFAX PHARMACY
TOILETRIES—CANDY
4118 Herschel Street
Phone 2-3697

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32448, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
SEARS-MIAMI *first*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

IT'S "ZERO HOUR"
ON THE HOME FRONT, TOO!
5TH WAR LOAN
Sarasota State Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
365 MAIN STREET, TEL. 2173

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

The Nautilus
Shell Specimens and Novelties
W. S. GUYNUP FLORIDA THEA. BLDG.

ST. PETERSBURG

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that Satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 3622

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

The STAR MARKET
"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"
Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats
Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables
700 4th St. North Phone 8976

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace
Ph. 3022
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

WEST PALM BEACH

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

The Book Store
•
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
•
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Roy Livingston Garage
24-hour car storage and parking. Atlas tires, Standard Gasoline and Oils. Washing, Lubrication, Repair Work.
JACKSON 5131 111 IVY ST.
Buy More War Bonds

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

OUR CHICKEN PAN PIE
made us famous
RHODES RESTAURANT
at Rhodes Center
and Lucy Wood Cafeteria
64 Marietta *Opposite Georgia Power Co.*

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

MACON

Bankers Insurance Building
100% Air Conditioned
Home Office of The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Co.

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Carstarphen, Inc.
Candy of All Kinds
612 Poplar Street Phone 7171-2-3

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Jos. K. Small
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

The Union
Macon's *Style* Center

OGDEN'S
• REFRIGERATION and RADIO SERVICE
Phone 3869 212 Cotton Ave.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Careful Attention
given to your individual needs in general insurance. Counsel given without obligation to you.
PHONE 6731—6732
Harrold & Scandrett Co.
General Insurance
Bankers Insurance Building

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
Recognized Leaders in
• LADIES' FASHIONS •
• Millinery, Stockings DRESS MATERIALS •
• UNDERWEAR, GLOVES HANDBAGS, FOOTWEAR •
• CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS •
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

SOUTH AFRICA
A Safe Proposition. Real Estate.
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street
Cape Town

Head Office and Works
1 Draklow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1646
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear, go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

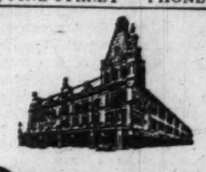
Crossword Quiz Answers

A	T	L	A	N	T	A				
	H	O	L	T	▨	V				
L	U	N	T	▨	M	E				
A	N	D	▨	D	O	R				
M	▨	O	D	E	T	S				
P	A	N	A	C	H	E				
	V	▨	N	▨	E					
	M	A	S	T	E	R	S			
	A	L	T	E	R	▨	I			
	T	O	Y	▨	V	A	N			
	T	N	▨	R	I	N	G			
	I	▨	H	U	N	T				
	E	V	E	R	E	S	T			

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521


GREENACRE'S
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof
WEST STREET DURBAN
Watches—Jewellery—Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25486

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialise in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We buy and sell second hand refrigerators and stoves. All second hand machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. Moore and Beren Roads)
Phone 22487

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
253, West St., Phone 25321
Residence—85118

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods.
Try Our New
Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O.K. Bazaars, 235, West St. Phone 25479

JOHANNESBURG

BEAUTY CULTURE and Becoming Coiffures
Fundamentals of good living
Enjoy the perfect grooming of a well arranged coiffure and efficient Beauty Culture under the skilled hands of the able assistants at
THE DORIS HOSE BEAUTY SALON
GWENDOLYN'S HAIRDRESSING SALON
Third Floor, Essanby House,
Jeppe Street, Johannesburg
Phone 22-9477 Open all day Wednesday

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

Our policy in six words
Dependable Goods · Utmost Values Friendly Service
JOHN ORR & CO.

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty.) Ltd.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR — DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik & De Villiers Sts., Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg.

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES

Tel. 22-1223 P. O. Box 7323
Fleurette Florist
—For Quality and Service—
Wimpole Chambers
Kruis & Bree Streets
Johannesburg

For the Best Tailoring Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
The House for Honest Value,
44, Risiik Street,
JOHANNESBURG

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone: Day Service 4189, Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181 West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

THOS. BARLOW & SONS
S. A., LTD.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

WATSON'S GARAGE
(Proprietor G. D. Watson)
Genuine Workmanship
Accessories, Petrol, Oils, etc.
27. COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 2810

DRESS HARPER'S WAY
HARPER'S
THE MAN'S SHOP
379, Church St. Phone 3155

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced.
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159, Church St. Phone 2773
and
Scottsville Phone 2995

H. V. MARSH Ltd.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD
298 Church Street, Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

BRAYS RELIANCE LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
387, Maltzam Street, Pretoria West
for hygienic Service and satisfaction
Phones:
2,8282, 2,4714, 2,9093

Pretoria Florists
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB Florist
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare
Flowers
in Season
Phone 2-2844

DAIRY CATTLE FOR SALE
Fries., Ayrshire, Jerseys, Bulls and Cows, C. A. Tested, milk records furnished.
NIMMO J. LAW
Koedoespoort Dairy Farm
1304, Pretorius Street, Pretoria

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone I-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
660 Queen Street 870 Karangahape Road

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear Tailoring
Overcoats Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

Auckland Meat Co., Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 46-282

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon. 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

THE CORNER FRUIT SHOP
(L. & G. RYDE)
2 Papanui Road, N. W. 1
Choice Fruit and Confectionery
Telephone 37-085

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Ronzotai, Oxford St., Levin

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

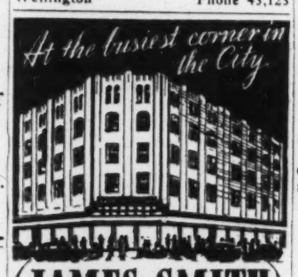
DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

McGowan & Magee
MERCHANTS
Wood, Coal, Coke
Cartage, Storage, Packers
Furniture Removers
33 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42,006 (3 lines)

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTON'S MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 1M Queen Street

Boudoir
(New Zealand) Ltd.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Specializing in
Blouses, Dresses, Suits, Lingerie
66 MANNERS ST., WELLINGTON C.1.

NASH'S
LEATHER ARCADE
Handbag and Travel Goods Specialists
135 Cuba Street
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND
Telephone 56,061

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios:
Wellington City, 50 Willis Street (Phone 43,847)
Lower Hutt City, New Post Office Building, High Street (Phone 60,171)

Mawson's
38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43816

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-815 Tel. 45-815
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
134 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

In Lighter Vein

Passed

A young N. C. O. was being interviewed by the War Office O. C. T. U. Board.

"What colored chinagraph pencil do you use for marking enemy positions?" he was asked.

"Blue, sir," said the candidate, correctly.

"Good, and what color do you use for marking enemy patrols?"

"Blue, sir."

"Good again," said the member of the Board who was asking the questions. "And what color do you use for our own troops?"

"Blue, sir."

"What?"

"Blue, Sir," insisted the candidate. "It's the only color I've got."

The N. C. O. got through.—Exchange.

Super-Salesman

A graduate from a correspondence course on salesmanship secured a job with a manufacturer of dairy equipment. He was assigned rather unpromising territory in a mountainous section where few cows were kept. In spite of numerous rebuffs, he persisted and finally broke sales resistance as follows: he returned to the main office leading a farmer's only cow, which he had taken as down payment on two milking machines.—Advance.

Daily Anecdote

School of Hard Knocks

"He [Cotton Mather] received me in his library, and on my taking leave showed me a shorter way out of the house through a narrow passage which was crossed by a beam overhead. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind, and I turning partly toward him, when he said hastily, 'Stop, stop!' I did not understand him till I felt my head hit across the beam. He was a man that never missed any occasion for giving instruction, and upon this he said to me: 'You are young and have the world before you; stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many hard thumps.' This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me; and I often think of it when I see pride mortified and misfortunes brought upon people by their carrying their head too high."—Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

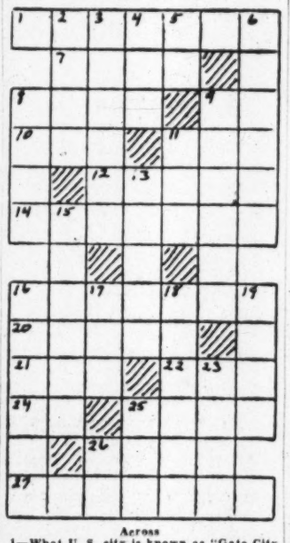
Ingenious Marines

KWAJALEIN ATOLL, Marshall Islands (AP)—Marines have innovated two effortless means of washing clothes—in the tropics a practically continuous process. They secure their clothing to big rocks and leave them in the surf until the waves beat the dirt out of them. Some have washing machines with a windmill supplying the power for rocking the laundry.

Marines in a hurry merely wade into the water, and swing their clothes up over their heads and down into the water until the dirt yells "uncle."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What U. S. city is known as "Gate City of the South"?
7—What titular hero of a George Eliot novel is in love with Esther Lyon?
8—Who is the male half of a celebrated American acting couple?
9—Penobscot River is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
10—Conjunction.
11—Dorbeetle.
12—Who wrote the play "Awake and Sing"?
14—What is any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers?
16—"Across Spoon River" is the autobiography of whom?
20—To modify.
21—A kickshaw is what?
22—What is a large covered wagon?
24—Symbol for thoron is what?
25—What magic thing did Gyges wear to render himself invisible?
26—Who wrote poem "The Glove and the Lions"?
27—What is highest known mountain in world?

Down
2—What Swiss lake is part of Aar River?
3—Who wrote "The Call of the Wild"?
4—High in pitch.
5—Zacchaeus is mentioned in which division of Bible (abbr.)?
6—Unwilling.
8—By what magic article does Aladdin gain wealth?
9—What parent is portrayed in Whittier's "Arrangement in Grey and Black"?
11—What is the month of Whittier's "Snow-Bound" (abbr.)?
13—Florence, Italy, was birthplace of what famous poet?
15—What is name of ocean island associated with King Arthur?
16—Who is one of feminine characters in "Ethan Frome"?
17—Pen for swine.
18—St. John is first name of what dramatist?
19—Jolly miller liked to do what as he worked?
23—Insects.
25—What is the play which has robots for characters?
26—Clown in "He Who Gets Slapped" is called what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Small-Fry Department of the Monitor Camera Club

Left: An "off-the-face" model wins beaming approval. Mrs. William A. Carter, Norwich, Vt., submitted this snapshot. Right: "When a Feller Needs a Friend" and not a gleeful and unsympathetic older brother. This photograph is from C. D. Raney, Spokane, Wash.

It's Poetry for Britain

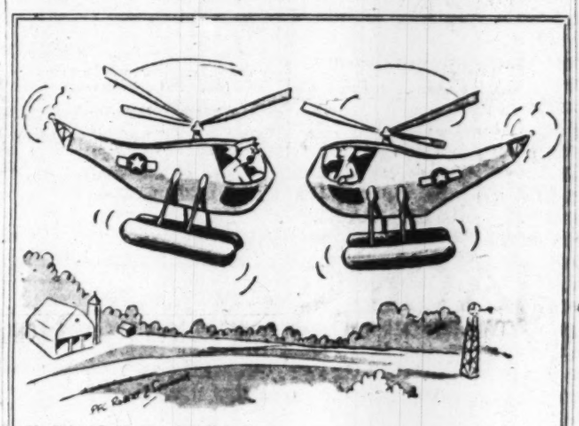
LONDON (AP)—Britons are buying five times as much poetry as before the war. Publishers say they can fill only a third of the demand, much of which comes from men and women in the services.

More than 20,000 copies of the poems of Rupert Brooke have been sold during the last year. After Brooke, the leaders are Tennyson, Shelley, Keats, Browning and the moderns. French and Indian poetry also rates high.

Today's Quotation

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity.

—POPE



Pfc. Robert Z. Simmons for "Flying"

Postwar Traffic Problem

"I'm staying right here until you move over!"

Six Dollars Plus

From the serviceman's publication "Yank" comes the story of an MP at a South Pacific base who lost his wallet containing six dollars and an important message—a cablegram telling him that he was the father of a boy.

The wandering wallet was returned after a day or two. The MP opened it, found the cable, a note and—not six—but 12 dollars. The note explained: A Marine Lieutenant found the wallet, read the cable—then he and five other officers chipped in a dollar each for the new junior MP.

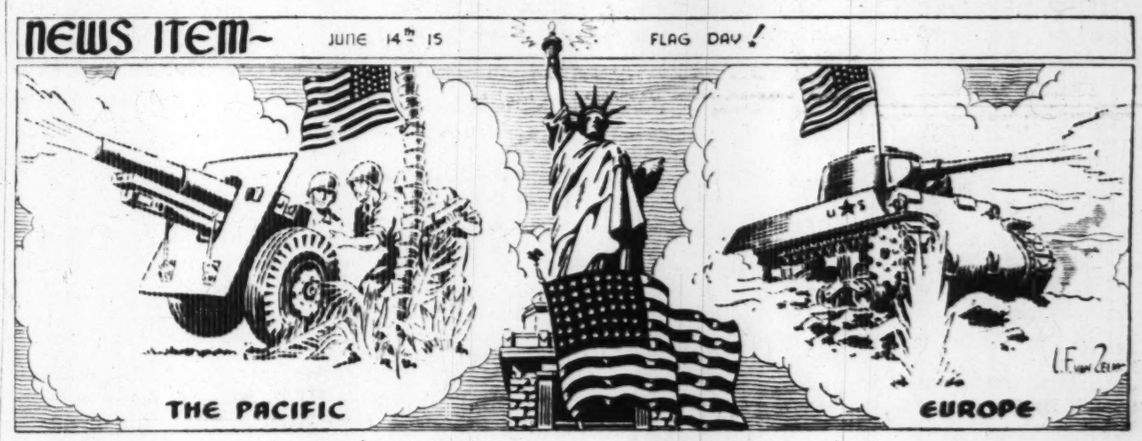
Brevities

For sense of duty, we give you the American small boy, who doesn't pause to read the funnies in the nine tons of old paper he has gathered for the scrap drive.—Detroit News.

The year is nearly half gone and as far as anyone knows the Nobel peace prize people haven't even a suspect under surveillance.—Milwaukee Journal.

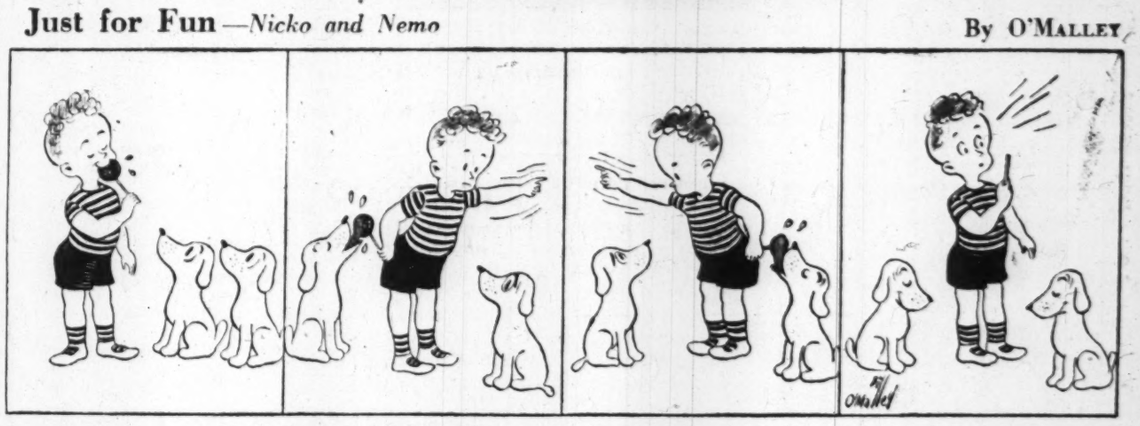
A Verse for Today . . .

Thy way is in the sea, and thy path in the great waters.—Ps. 77:19



Just for Fun—*Nicko and Nemo*

By O'MALLEY



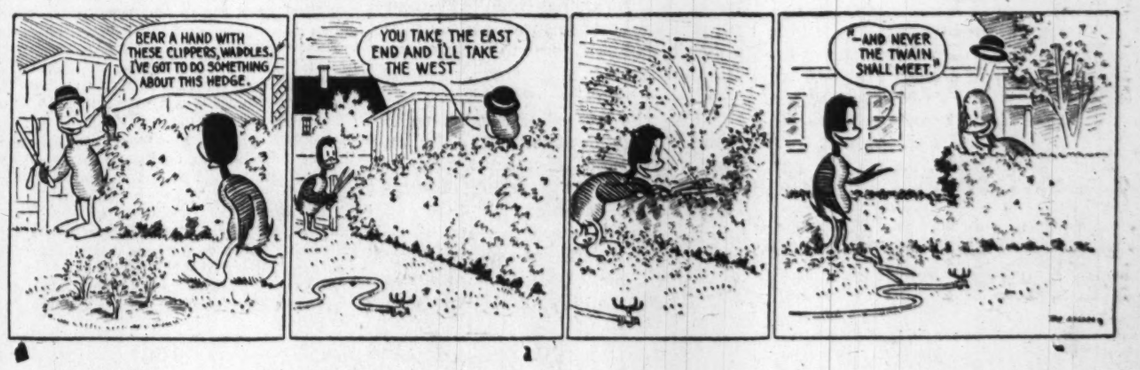
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What a Question!*

By RODGERS

I've been too busy to mention I'm sleeping in my dog house again-
After she finished her Spring house cleaning the Boss's mother told him I'd either have to sleep out or get a good thorough scrubbing-
"Well-which would you prefer?" the Boss asked me-
Huh! Of all the silly questions!

The Adventures of Waddles—*As Kipling Says*

By THE HAGERS


BEAR A HAND WITH THESE CLIPPERS, WADDLES. I'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS HEDGE.
YOU TAKE THE EAST END AND I'LL TAKE THE WEST
"AND NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tokyo and the Invasion

The invasion of Europe comes as no surprise to Tokyo. The Japanese mind is wily, deceitful and has codes and conventions that are almost incomprehensible to the Western Christian, but the Jap view is also realistic.

Before striking at Pearl Harbor it weighed the chances. Beyond doubt the bright prospects of its Axis partners were the deciding factor in the Japanese decision. But it was probably a crafty gamble, wherein it was argued that even if Rome and Berlin did not ultimately triumph they would at least absorb the energies of Britain and America, and even of Russia, sufficiently long to permit Japan to entrench herself in the agricultural lands and to gain the natural resources that she indubitably requires if she is to build the sort of New Order the Tokyo war lords envision.

Furthermore, it was concluded that should the Allies win their war against the Nazis and Fascists in Europe they would have scant stomach left for a difficult and costly campaign to eject the Japanese from their conquests, and that a peace could be negotiated.

Things have not gone exactly according to the most hopeful plan, yet it probably does not look too badly to Tokyo at this point. True, the American Navy is making it hot in the Pacific, but Japan's plan is flexible.

Every indication points to an effort on the part of Tokyo now to change the character of its war from a sea war to a land war. Without going into the unpronounceable geographical names that figure in the fighting in China, it may be said that the present Japanese aim is speedily to knock China, it may be said that the present and rebuild the land into a powerful adjunct of Japan.

While this means gradually being ousted from the Pacific islands and denied their oil, tin, rubber and other commodities, a China marshalled under the drive and skill of Japan presumably would supply the manpower and resources for another lunge at the Pacific treasures a generation hence, or even a century hence.

We read daily of Allied successes in the Pacific—General MacArthur takes the Biak airfield, General Stilwell clears the Ledo Road, the British force a Japanese retreat at Kohima, the Chinese rally near Changsha. Yet the stark fact is that from Tokyo the overall picture is not so dark.

Against a weakened Central Government Japan is now mounting two major blows. One is a horizontal one to split Chungking from the Northern, or Communist provinces and presumably is intended as a prelude to a drive on Chungking itself; the other is a vertical one to gain the only north-south rail line, a line running from Peiping all the way to Canton, assuring Japan an all-land route almost from the home islands through the heart of China and to the South China Sea. This route, very remote from naval guns, not only gives access to interior China, it also supplies the means for building up the forces to repel the projected Allied landings on the China Coast.

Can Japan accomplish its aims in China before the Central Government and its troops can be relieved and supplied and before the American and British Navies can open the highway to the Coast? And how long before Russia can turn its power eastward?

These are questions that have their answer partly contained in the Normandy beachheads where events are being studied as closely in Tokyo as anywhere else in the world.

Clarifying the View

According to visual evidence, this has been a notable spring for the man of the house to get acquainted with the condition of the putty in his windows. And to learn that rain does not keep the outside of the window panes clean. Of course, a man can claim that this driest spring in a century is responsible for the Lady's insistence that she "can't see through the windows." A logical reason is always helpful.

Window washers used to do the work, quickly and efficiently. This spring the head of the household has found that the process is a peculiar and tantalizing one. Theoretically, after a window has been washed and dried it should be sparkling clean. Practically, after one has been scrubbed and rubbed there are still heterogeneous smudges and streaks. The manpower situation is responsible but the man who catches the 8:15 knows the outside of his property better than he has for a long time.

War Paint

Well, let's take a look at the invasion news pictures. Some are rather interesting. General Eisenhower, Admiral Ramsay, and General Montgomery confer on the deck of His Majesty's Ship Apollo. Sir Bertram is attired as befits an Admiral, complete to binoculars and gloves. He even wears a stiffly starched collar.

General Eisenhower wears regulation Army officer trousers, which are probably pink, and what appears to be a British Marine battle jacket around which is strapped the type of life preserver known as a "Mae West."

General Montgomery is more picturesquely attired. He wears cotton khaki pants, of a state of bagginess that suggests they might have once been cherished by a G. I. Joe. His jacket, if the picture hints correctly, is a United States Coast Guard foul-weather windbreaker, and the life preserver looks elaborate. This is topped off by his famous beret.

It all looks refreshingly informal enough for a headline: "Ike and Monty confer with Sir Bert."

Then, there is another picture, two paratroopers have shaved their hair to a thin ridge down the center, Indian fashion. And they are daubing themselves with war paint. They put it on in the circular smudges preferred by the Cheyenne and Apache, and which they themselves must have applied not so long ago in sand-box powwows.

G. I.'s, to say nothing of the Admirals and Generals, seem able to achieve no end of individuality even in battle dress.

War Profits

The Securities and Exchange Commission now comes forward to support previous Department of Commerce assertions that American business on the whole has accumulated vast profits out of the war and is now in excellent position to finance its own reconversion to peace-time production.

SEC, after study of no less than 450,000 corporations, finds that American business now has working capital, most of it very liquid, of about $17,000,000,000. This is above all liabilities, including taxes and reserves for renegotiation payments.

The SEC estimate is even larger than that made by the Department of Commerce nearly four months ago, when it computed there was about $8,000,000,000 retained by the corporations as undivided profits. The Commerce Department added an estimate of the cash due corporations in settlement of war contracts and figured the firms would have a net running up to $20,000,000,000 for reconversion.

The figures on profits as related to taxes are interesting. The SEC finds that in 1939 the corporations had $10,900,000,000 in cash assets, plus $2,200,000,000 in Government securities, a total of $13,100,000,000. At the end of 1943 these figures had risen to $22,600,000,000 in cash, plus $16,000,000,000 in Government securities, or a total of $38,600,000,000. In the same period, Federal taxes had increased from $1,200,000,000 to $15,900,000,000.

Against these figures must, of course, be set the fact that many corporations have been unable to carry out their normal programs of repair and replacement, and need reserves for that purpose. Moreover, some firms require far more money for reconversion than others. An auto plant making planes, for example, requires more changeover than a steel mill which before, during, and presumably after the war will make nothing but plate.

And the profit picture is, as might be expected, spotty; but the SEC finds that practically all groups have shared in the gain to some extent, railroads leading the list with a 300 per cent rise in working capital.

All this should add up to a speedier reconversion and one that may be freer of Government regulation and supervision because the firms presumably will not need to go to Washington for their money.

Those who have shuddered at radio commentators' pronunciation of Italian names have no relief in sight with our boys in France, to say nothing of possibilities in the Balkans.

Of course, the fellows who save their old touring maps can have a lot of fun this summer planning postwar trips.

Worse Than a Millstone

How the Invasion Affects the Germans

By Ernest Zaugg

BERN, SWITZERLAND

The Allied invasion is not only a great military feat but is also giving German Propaganda Minister Goebbels considerable difficulty.

It is daily more difficult for Herr Goebbels to keep the German people in a fighting mood, considering their increasing military and economic troubles.

Berlin headlines Wednesday read: "The Invasion Comes on Orders of Moscow." Press Chief Dietrich writes, "In the west Europe is fighting Bolshevism just as in the east."

Thus Goebbels continues his aim of trying to show the Anglo-Saxons as subordinate to Moscow, as doing their own share in the war only grudgingly; trying to suggest disunity among the Allies, and that each is waiting for the other to bleed to death.

Hitler and the Goebbels propaganda now are working at cross-purposes for Hitler, commenting on the fall of Rome, stated the decision would fall in the west.

Likewise every German knows Hitler has his general headquarters in the west to face the Allies personally; hence the Germans are beginning to suspect the invasion front will not be just a junior partner of Moscow, as Goebbels states, but a first-class front in its own rights.

* * *

Herr Goebbels tried to make the Germans believe that Anglo-Americans are mere tools in the hands of the bolshevists because he is afraid that the Germans, and just as many millions of foreigners in Germany, might begin to regard the Anglo-Americans as liberators.

Years of hate propaganda have not succeeded in making the average German cease to regard the Anglo-Americans in some way as relatives, whereas the Russians are more strange and distant.

Goebbels has succeeded in making the Russians look horrible, but the Germans regard the Anglo-Americans as more harmless, innocent, and friendly, and have never forgotten the Hoover food distribution after the last war. Hence Goebbels tried to make the invasion in the west look like a Russian job.

Many Germans have a bad conscience towards America because Germany declared war against America when America was attacked by Japan.

The attitude of the typical small Berlin employer towards the Allied bombings mentioned by a recently returned correspondent was, "They are Great Powers. They can do something, after all."

The attitude of the typical German family towards the prospective division of Germany under occupying forces was, "Thank goodness, we will be on the left bank of the Elbe. We will be saved from Russian occupation."

A year ago Goebbels tried to present President Roosevelt as a "warmonger," but found the average German not negative enough towards Roosevelt, who was seen in a more kindly light than Goebbels desired; hence Goebbels changed his tune and called Stalin "warmonger."

* * *

Goebbels has been especially careful in recent months about the way his robot journalists wrote about the invasion. A correspondent who recently returned from Berlin knew one small journalist who was fined 5,000 marks, almost a year's pay, for a slight deviation from the official Goebbels propaganda line.

Several months ago, Goebbels' propaganda against "military idiots," with films showing the huge West Wall forts, was so effective that many Germans were beginning to say, "They will never dare to try an invasion."

Goebbels himself saw danger in this optimism and had to change his course by warning the people of the approaching invasion.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung* writes: "The Germans are now being prepared for long, difficult battles requiring all energies."

Ludwig Sartorius, Nazi commentator, asserts the German soldiers heard the news of the invasion with relief and "wild satisfaction," shouting, "They are coming!" as during the Allied offensives in World War One. Such relief from the long tension of waiting is common during the bombing of cities, when the actual bombing is often less of a strain than waiting.

Soldiers live in the present and don't worry much about the future. Their purpose is to fight. They can only be beaten by fighting. German civilians, on the other hand, have time to worry about the future. They stand in long food-lines, wait nervously for news of lost father or brother, see danger coming from both east and west; whereas the soldier is only interested in his sector.

Civilians must constantly be watched by the Gestapo. The recently returned correspondent describes a scene in a restaurant. A woman handed the waiter a British propaganda leaflet which she had found. He read it stealthily behind a newspaper, then folded it in the newspaper and put it in his pocket. Another guest jumped up and ordered him to hand over the leaflet. He refused. The next day the Gestapo examined the entire restaurant, questioned all employees, and arrested the guilty waiter.

Great joy prevailed among the 17 million foreign workers in Germany at the invasion. They are mingled with Germans in every office, factory, and workshop. They can be depended upon to keep a constant supply of verbal news as well as rumors in circulation to worry the Germans. Frenchmen are especially well informed and talkative. They also associate more with the Germans than do the Slavs or Balkans.

A Third of the Earth

The Bookshelf

Add up China, Japan, India, Asiatic Russia, and the Near East, and you get about one third of the earth—and not the least complicated third, either. Dr. George B. Cressey's travels—he willingly admits to more than 100,000 miles bearing upon the subject matter of his new book—have taught him something of the roundness of the world. So he presents ASIA'S LANDS AND PEOPLES (New York: Whittlesey House. $6), his enclyclopedic geography, to Americans as a "preface to world citizenship."

He is pleasantly convinced that this country has a role to play in the affairs of Asia. But he is too sound a geographer to have any truck with the nonsense of geo-politics. In fact, Dr. Cressey spends a useful portion of his introduction exploding the role of geography as an exclusive political determinant.

"Human factors may reverse the totality of physical environment," he writes. "The language, nationality, religion, population density, and occupation are each of geographic concern. . . . The significance of location can change." And he shows clearly that the geo-politicians have tended to underestimate the influence of the aerial third dimension in modern communications.

Thus, although he devotes adequate attention to Asiatic geostrategy, Dr. Cressey approaches it with a refreshing breadth of vision.

He bristles with charts, tables, maps, and statistics. For one can't design a worthwhile reference volume without them. Yet if you want to know why the Chinese call the western pass of the Great Wall the "Jade Gate," or what an Eskimo Boy Scout looks like, the chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography of Syracuse University has the answers to these questions, too.

Some geographers may take issue with Dr. Cressey on minor points—his preference for the term "Near East," which in modern usage is a bit confusing, or his exclusively visual assessment of Russia's physical progress, with only a minimal moral caveat. And some may feel the simplification of India's politics a bit too eliptical. But it is no small task to place a third of the earth and two-thirds of its people in a man's hand. Dr. Cressey has done it well, indeed. Gx.

Mr. Avery Is Evicted Again

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

No, President Roosevelt didn't plan it that way. But it is equally certain he didn't mind it happening that way.

Literally by the fortunes—or misfortunes—of war, Sewell Avery's defense Tuesday of his action before a House committee studying the Montgomery Ward seizure dropped from top billing to filler copy.

By a queer quirk of timing, Sewell Avery, who stoutly denies that his company is involved in war activity, was swept up by the activity of war, this time figuratively evicted by soldiers from the front pages of the Nation's press and radio as thoroughly and completely as he was bodily evicted last April from his Chicago office.

* * *

It can be said after watching Mr. Avery in action for two days, after hearing his testimony, after listening to his charges of Government dictatorship and his description of Administration efforts to win labor's political support, that Mr. Avery is 100 per cent—no, 150 per cent—sincere.

He believes utterly, devoutly, and determinedly that the Government's labor policies are destroying American liberties, personal and corporate; that the seizure of his Chicago plant was unlawful and unconstitutional, and that the Government knew it.

And what convinces Mr. Avery that there's something phony about the whole thing is that he doesn't even seem able to carry a case to court. He described with considerable feeling and dramatic gestures how, when by returning the properties the case was declared moot in the Chicago court, the judge's secretary said sweetly: "Isn't it too bad? It (your brief) was such a literary gem."

At another point in his cross-examination, Mr. Avery described with equal vigor and gesticulations how he was carried out of his office. Soldiers with fixed bayonets stood at the position of charge on each side of him. (Immediately he assumed the stance described.) He disclosed for the first time that it was Mr. Biddle who gave the order to the soldiers to put him out. "Throw him out! What are you waiting for?" were his words, Mr. Avery said.

But the two days' hearing wasn't all tenseness and drama. Several times the room broke out in laughter at replies and exchanges. At other times Mr. Avery, apparently forgetting he was witness and not examiner, threw back questions at committee members.

Mr. Avery, for all of his three-score-and-ten years, has the vigor and verve of a man half his age. Tall, slender, gray-haired, this unreconstructed industrial rebel strangely enough reminds one forcibly of an equally dynamic, energetic, determined member of the Roosevelt official family: Secretary Forrestal.

There is the same determined chin, the same forceful character written in the face, the same self-assurance, the same mental alertness, the same sartorial perfection—one, old enough to be the father of the other, readily acknowledging he is a "black" Republican; the other acknowledged to be a Wall Street Democrat.

The maintenance - of - union - membership clause is the crux of the company-union dispute. The company says flatly it won't accept such a clause. The union insists on it for the war's duration as the War Labor Board's compromise between the union's demands for a closed shop and the management's demands for freezing the prewar status quo in each shop.

A maintenance-of-membership clause is far from being a union shop or a closed shop. In a closed shop, only union members can be employed. In a union shop anyone may be employed—union or non-union—but after a specified period a non-union employee must join the union or be dropped. In most maintenance-of-membership shops, anyone can be hired—union or non-union—and the non-union workers don't need to join the union. But if they do join they must stay in the union for the duration of the contract. If they quit the union, they lose their jobs. That is why it is called maintenance of membership.

Briefly the Ward dispute involves these irreconcilable positions, providing a case of an immovable force meeting an invincible power.

* * *

Ward's holds firmly, honestly, and doggedly: It is not in the war business; it will not accept a closed shop, a union shop, or a maintenance-of-membership clause; it has a right to test a War Labor Board order in court; Congress never gave the President the right to seize its kind of business. The seizure was illegal, unconstitutional, and indefensible. It will not be intimidated. It will not be coerced. The stake is individual liberty, the Constitution, freedom, private enterprise.

The Government is equally sincere and determined that: Ward's is engaged in activities indissolubly related to the prosecution of the war; that maintenance of membership is the accepted wartime way of writing union contracts; that WLB orders are not reviewable in court; that the President had legal and constitutional right to seize Ward's; that this is total war and Ward's obstructionism threatened the total war effort; that the stake is the winning of the war, the very life of this nation.

There it is in a nutshell—a nut that has not yet been cracked.

Invasion Hits Ottawa Breakfast Table

He was a short, stocky man who may have had sons in World War One. He stopped beside my table and decided to share it with me. Even though I am not communicative before breakfast, I welcomed him with a gesture. But he seemed not to see. He sat down and looked at the newspaper heading. "Invasion."

My paper said the same thing. I was prompted to say, "This is a big day," but the waitress had arrived—so I just said "a double orange juice and a number five special, please."

Then I went back to the big news and did not hear him give his order. Our breakfasts came at the same moment and were identical. He looked over the top of his paper to survey the table. Suddenly his hand shot out and his plate of toast went skidding the length of the table. He shouted at the waitress, something about the butter pat, but I could not tell what he was saying nor see what was wrong with it.

The waitress returned, smiled at me, and took the toast away. She had no sooner corrected whatever error he had complained of when he called her again. "*Sucre*," he demanded. "It's in your saucer," she said. He seemed not to hear. I pointed. He seemed not to see. The waitress left us. I said, "In your saucer," but he did not even glance up at the sound of my voice. I pointed again. He did not look. He got up and went to the desk and we could hear his voice demanding justice.

Meanwhile the waitress came to the table, took the sugar lumps out of his saucer and put them on the table where he could see them. He returned, looked at them, then suspiously at me. He said, "She just brought them." I said, "No, sir, she took them from your saucer." Suddenly his voice grew loud again and he charged, as if it were my fault, "Your vaitresses, dey are not trained." I gave him the best French shrug I could manage; one gets perverse in such a moment. And I reflected that the headlines had informed him that at any rate our soldiers were well trained.

But I said nothing. In a moment he got up and marched out. The waitress explained to me, "He's a regular customer here, a German." "Oh, well," I said. "This is a bad day, perhaps." The waitress glanced significantly at the newspaper he had left face up on the table, with the big headline screaming at the ceiling.

C. W. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Ain't Nature Grand?

One of the rarest—and most delightful—animals in captivity is that Australian mammal with a mole's body and a duck's bill, the creature that lays eggs and yet suckles its young, the duck-billed platypus, or ornithorhynchus.

There are not so very many of them wild, and the fact that they won't breed in captivity has limited their spread in zoos.

But wait! From Melbourne, Australia, comes the glorious news that for the first time in history a platypus has been born in captivity. It's in the Healesville sanctuary there, and when the curator opened the burrow cautiously, he found one nine-weeks-old baby, still sightless.

The mother is doing fine, and the curator suspects there's another baby in the burrow, too, as the platypus usually lays eggs in pairs—but he hadn't risked poking too deep into the burrow to see yet.

Anyhow, this blessed event is really something, and as Annie Rooney says, it makes us feel good all over.—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months .$3.00
Six months.. $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

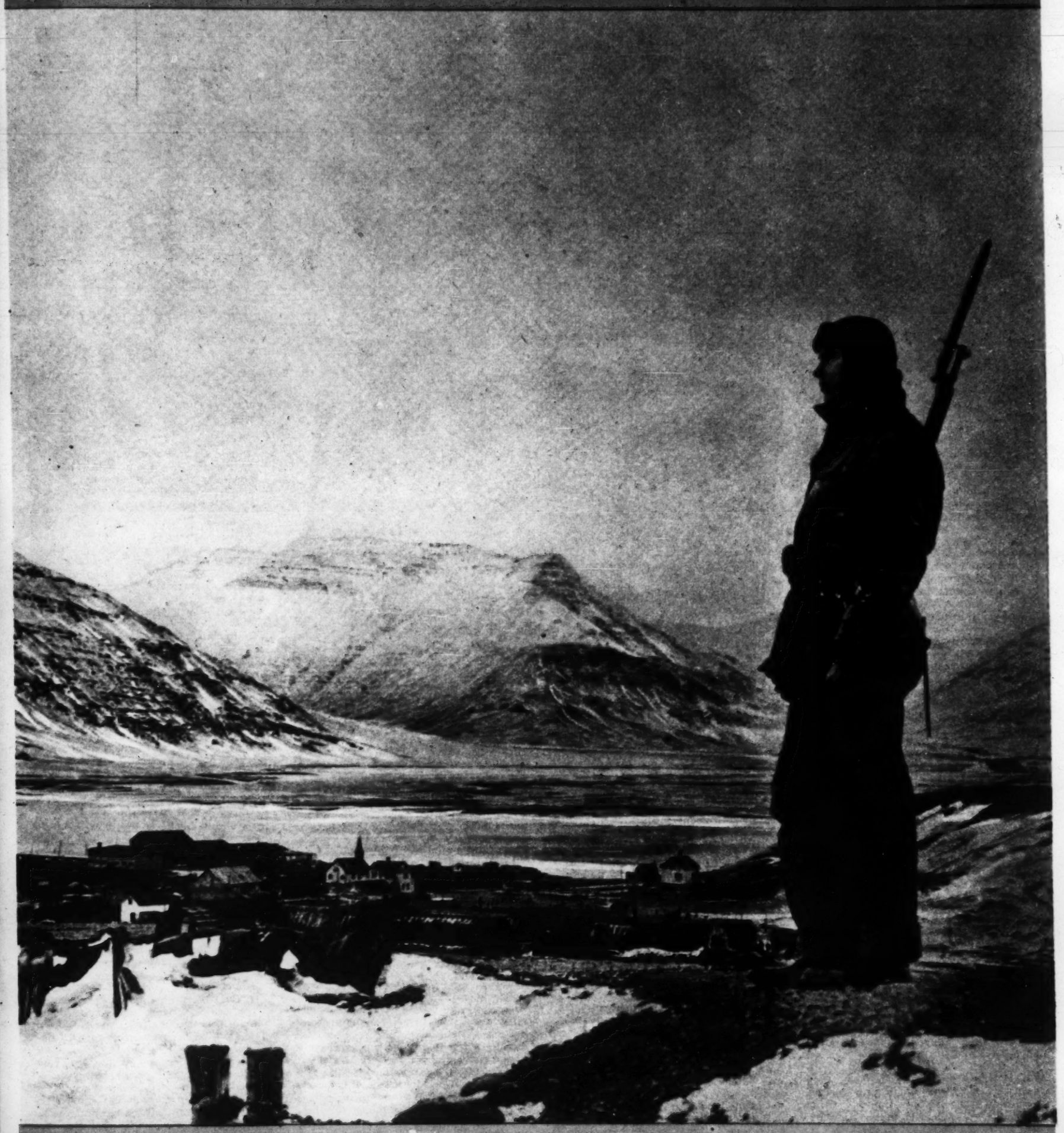
Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, JUNE 10, 1944

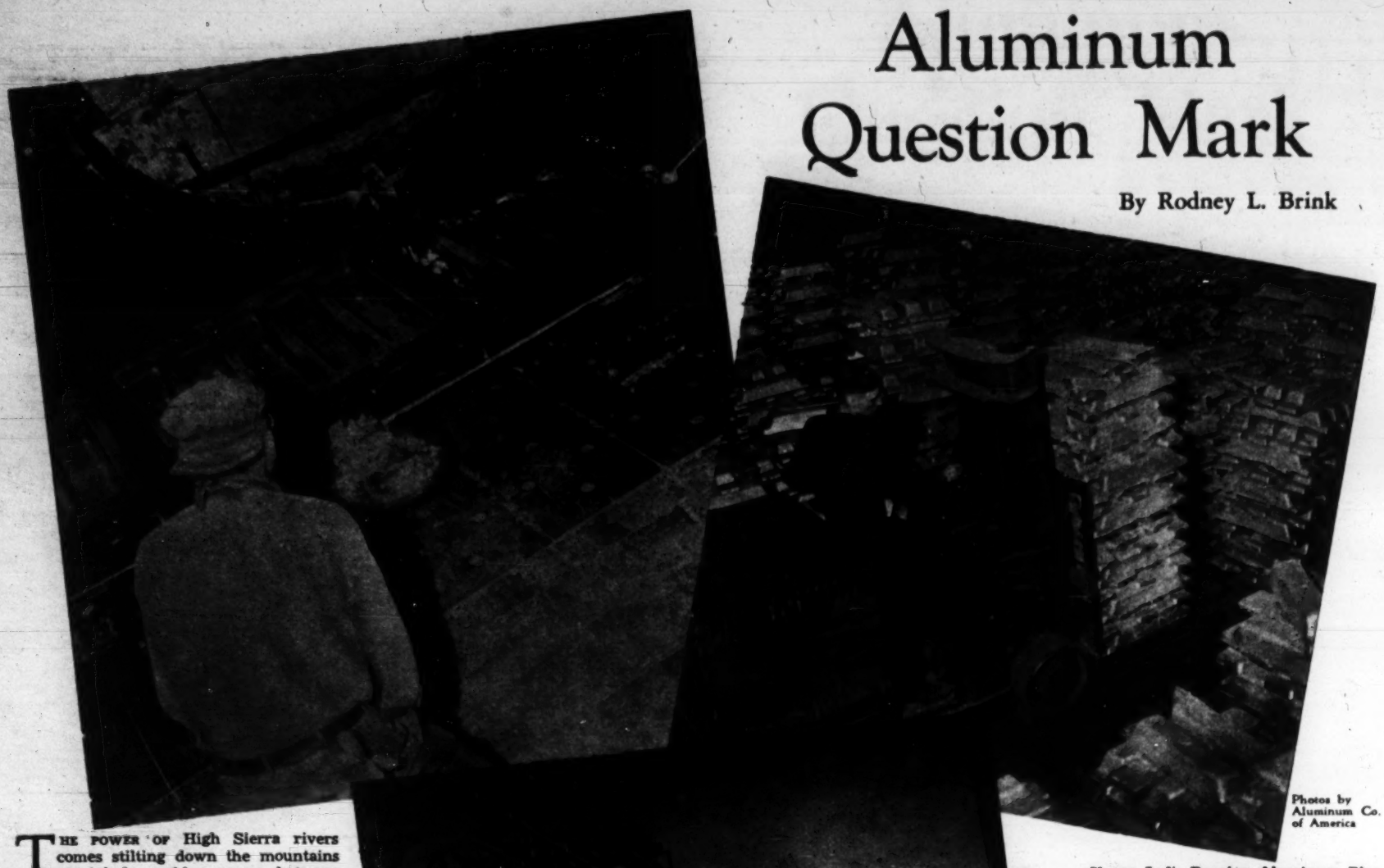


ALL-OUT INVASION OF EUROPE Finds Full Support in the United States With the Fifth War Loan Drive, Starting June 12 and Extending Through Independence Day to July 8. It's a Sixteen Billion Dollar Campaign.

Iceland: Republic of a Thousand Years - - - *By Thorstina Jackson Walters* - - - **Page Three**

Aluminum Question Mark

By Rodney L. Brink



Photos by Aluminum Co. of America

Upper Left: Pouring Aluminum Pigs in Pacific Coast Plant. Upper Right: Stacking the "Pigs." Center: Electricity From High Sierras Arrives at Aluminum Reduction Works

THE POWER OF High Sierra rivers comes stilting down the mountains on tubular cables swung between tall, steel towers. South America's bauxite comes overland from Mississippi River refining plants in the form of salt-like white alumina. Several hundred mid-California farmers, orchardists, and vineyardists, their wives and daughters, mix the power and the refined bauxite, and produce beautiful silvery loaves of aluminum.

It is really almost as simple as that.

Not so simple, by far, is the formula for the future. There is none. Whether the beautiful new plant at Riverbank, Calif., and other Pacific Coast points, with their constant streams of long, silvery loaves are to be or not to be—that is the question. War's needs improvised them into existence. Can peace's needs keep them employed?

Many persons would like to know. The white-haired gentleman I had lunch with in the Riverbank plant's spotless cafeteria would like to know. He and his wife have a few producing acres near by, but his wages in the aluminum plant have "helped a lot."

The young woman who operates the traveling crane in the plant's huge buildings would like to know. She and others like her, on "jeeps" that lug pigs and ingots of aluminum around, would like to know. About 10 per cent of the employees of the big Riverbank plant are girls and women.

* * *

Even R. B. Weaver, works manager, H. W. Giles, personnel manager, and other employees who have come from Eastern plants of the Aluminum Company of America, would like to know. Mr. Weaver was construction superintendent during the building of the plant. Many of the others sent by ALCOA have been here most of the time since the building of the plant was started in August, 1942. They and their families have taken root in the rich and pleasant land of the San Joaquin Valley. Probably not all want to stay, but some very positively do. The plant they helped build and are now operating is a thing of beauty, as industrial plants go. They feel a strong attachment to it.

On the week end before I called at Riverbank, Mr. Weaver went up into the mountains near by and panned some gold. Coloma, where James Marshall in 1848 made the shining discovery that started California's gold rush, is not very far away. Once a visitor from other parts sees "color" in a gold pan out this way, he's a Californian forever.

Lately there have been articles in the newspapers about cutting down production of certain types of aluminum, cuts in magnesium production, cancellation of contracts by Army and Navy.

Cousin plants of Riverbank have had some of their "pot lines" shut down at Massena, N. Y.; at Burlington, N. J.; at Brooklyn, N. Y.; at Badin, N. C.; at Alcoa, Tenn. The aluminum division of the War Production Board announced not long ago that production of aluminum in the United States was running more than 40,000,000 pounds a month ahead of consumption.

In the great aluminum scheme of things the Riverbank plant doesn't count for much. It produces only about 80,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year. There are plants in Canada that produce 600,000,000 pounds a year, and other great producers elsewhere.

Riverbankers, however, look at those stilted power-line towers coming down out of the mountains, and take hope. The only pot-line shutdowns ordered thus far have been in the East and have been in connection with operations in which coal instead of water power furnished the electricity used in the reduction process. One estimate is that the closures ordered some weeks ago will save 1,000,000 tons of coal a year.

The Riverbank plant's electricity comes from the Hetch Hetchy electric system, auxiliary to the City of San Francisco's mountain water supply. No coal is involved—just water bounding down the steep slopes of the Sierra.

The story of aluminum is an old one now, but not so old to the West. Comparatively few visitors have been within the new plants turning out white metals for the Defense Plant Corporation, going into airplanes, guns, war kits, a thousand and one things.

The reduction pots or furnaces now operating at Riverbank are only a tiny fraction of the thousands that are constantly making their silvery stew in many parts of the United States. Key men have come there from Niagara Falls and other older plants.

* * *

The pots are long, shallow containers, covered by the powdered alumina, which must always be present in ample proportions. Men with pokers keep the alumina stirred into the molten cryolite in the pot. One man cares for a number of pots at a time. An automatic light tells a pot tender when there's anything needing special attention at one of his pots.

The electric facilities take the high voltage electricity that comes down from the mountains, change it from alternating current to direct current, and also metamorphose its voltage which give the needed electric current for the job of reducing aluminum.

Great bars of dull gray metal run along the outside of the electric building and alongside each line of pots, carrying the low-powered electric current that is making the aluminum.

The bars, about six inches wide and more than half an inch thick, are of silver. When aluminum and copper went to war the United States Government loaned to industry great quantities of its supply of silver.

United States Treasury guards are on duty in the plant at all times, for although the silver bars are continuous, and bolted down, the mass of them has a value that must be protected.

Trains bring alumina to Riverbank from refineries along the Mississippi River. Other trains bring cryolite. Still other trains take ingots of alloyed aluminum away. The refinery was placed near the source of power, rather than on tidewater; away from the war-crowded cities, at a point where its several hundred workers would be available. Labor turnover is small at Riverbank.

Riverbank plant is not too important in the overall industrial picture of the nation. It is, however, a symbol, a symbol of the West's yearning to manufacture more of the things it needs.

Aluminum, the clean, pretty, modern metal also seems symbolic. Plants almost from Canada to Mexico are producing it on the West Coast now, using the West's bounteous electric power. Some of the plants are fashioning it into the utensils of war; others only produce the raw metal.

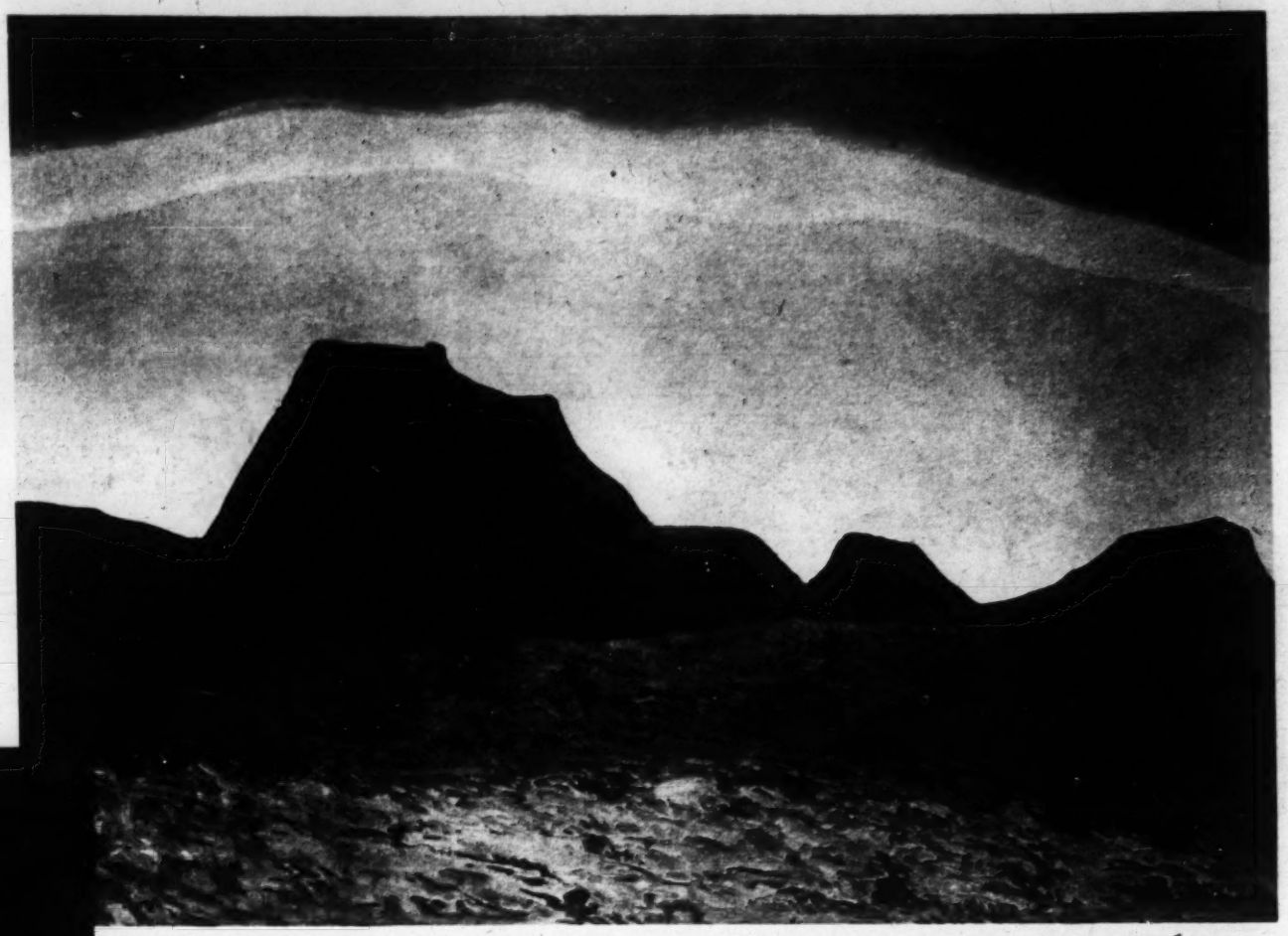
There's talk of aluminum automobiles after the war, of aluminum passenger and freight trains. There's talk of producing alumina commercially from Western clays, but that is another story, still developing. There's magnesium, too, with great plants here and there along the Pacific Coast. Their production is being slashed. That, too, is another story.

At the end of the current chapter in the story of aluminum is a question mark. It is the question the rancho-industrialists at Riverbank ask among themselves, just as in every aluminum or magnesium community in the West: May we produce for peace, too?

When the answer can be written, the course of the West's development in the next few decades will be much more predictable than it is at present.

Iceland: Republic of a Thousand Years

By Thorstina Jackson Walters



IT WAS the present world conflict that brought Iceland to the foreground as America's number one focal point of strategic importance. Some military experts look upon it as "America's Life Line." Since Pearl Harbor, the island has played a major part in the war effort, due to its strategic importance on the routes to Britain and Russia.

In the 30's, the Germans had sent geological and glider expeditions to Iceland disguised as goodwill missions. The Icelandic Government must have sensed that all was not as it seemed when it refused permission to establish airfields in Iceland in the early days of the Hitler régime. If the Germans had taken Iceland, the deep fiords around the country, warmed by the Gulf Stream, would have been ideal submarine bases, and history might have recorded the Battle of the North Atlantic differently. The east coast of the United States and Canada might also have been subject to raids from Nazi long-range bombers, inasmuch as the flying time from Iceland to the east coast of the North American continent is only from 8 to 18 hours. If the Nazis had been able to occupy Iceland, they could have taken Greenland and thus increased the danger to the American mainland.

Yet another important rôle that Iceland plays in the war effort is that it is regarded as one of the leading weather stations of the North Atlantic on account of its proximity to the polar regions.

Upper Photo (Used by Courtesy of Pomona College Museum, Claremont, California) Shows "The Glacier Blink," a Phenomenon of the North. The Beam Thrown Up by a Near-by Glacier Causes the Earth to Mirror Itself in the Sky. Painted in Iceland by Emile Walters, 1934. At Left: Blonde and Brunette, Norse and Celtic Icelanders. Below: Reykjavik, Capital of Iceland

Such authorities as the Arctic explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, argue that Iceland, as well as Greenland, is part of the Western Hemisphere. "Iceland does not extend so far east as Greenland. Thus to put it in the Eastern Hemisphere would be, from a purely geographical point of view, quite illogical."* It is argued that, culturally, Iceland belongs to Europe, but, geographically, to America.

No doubt the American Marines landing in Iceland in June, 1941, found many surprises. They came at a time when you could read a book outside at any hour of the day or night, for the sun never disappears completely from the island. Later the G. I.'s found they could play midnight sports such as baseball. To be sure, the sun, so generous in summer, almost vanishes from Iceland during part of the winter. Even then, however, the darkness is relieved: there are the Northern Lights in their prismatic glory as they shoot in a meteoric dance from the polar sky, and the stars, which seem so much nearer to earth in the North, hang almost like mastlights on ships. The temperature of Iceland is moderate, due to the Gulf Stream, and Icelandic seamen complain of the sub-zero weather of Boston and New York. The velocity of the wind (often 100 miles an hour) and the rain, that frequently falls for days at a stretch, have caused Americans to quip that Iceland should be called "Rainland" or "Windland."

Americans in Iceland agree that the natives have shown remarkable ingenuity in using the resources of their country. Fruits and vegetables that are native much farther south grow in greenhouses heated from the numerous hot springs in the country and the most recent accomplishment is the heating of the capital, Reykjavik, a city of 40,000, from the hot springs of Reykir, 10 miles distant.

The Icelandic coffee shops are favorite gathering places for Americans. Twice each day, morning and afternoon, the Icelander takes time off here to exchange yarns and frequently argue public questions. The Americans meanwhile have acquired a taste for the Icelandic pancakes (pönnukökur), a paper-thin delicacy rolled up with sugar or jam.

The amazing American way of getting things done expeditiously, conquering rough terrain and other obstacles, is something that has left the Icelanders speechless. They feel as if the American jeep is a modern incarnation of the witch of folklore, everywhere at once, on the mountain tops, down in the lava craters, here one minute and gone the next. The extreme alertness of the Americans and their awareness of danger have also made a deep impression on the Icelanders. They have gone the Germans one better since those earlier reconnaissance flights.

The Icelandic maiden, "stulka" (Icelandic for girl), has entered the international picture. There have been numerous American-Icelandic marriages and many a rose from the North has been transplanted to various parts of the United States. Groups of students are also flocking from Iceland to America to pursue postgraduate work which they formerly took in England or on the European continent. Incidentally, a number of young men from Iceland who came to the United States for study or business have married American girls.

No doubt the strongest bond of sympathy between the Icelanders and the Americans is the common one of democracy and love of liberty.

The Icelandic state had its inception in a desire to protect the freedom of the individual. When the tyranny of kings threatened that freedom in Norway, outstanding citizens fled the country rather than give up their cherished rights and they, along with others from Ireland and near-by islands, established the Republic of Iceland through the inauguration of the Icelandic Althing (Parliament) in 930, the first Republic of North Europe. On the occasion of the millennial celebration of the Icelandic Althing in 1930, the late Lord Newton, representing the British House of Lords, made the following statement:

"It has long been England's pride to be called the Mother of Parliaments, but now Iceland has established beyond a doubt that her Parliament antedated King John's signing of the Magna Charta by 285 years. Why not settle the matter by calling Iceland the Grandmother of Parliaments?"

After 331 years of history as a republic, Iceland lost its independence to Norway and later became a dependency of Denmark. In 1918, the country became an autonomous state, having only a personal union with Denmark through the King. The treaty of 1918 provided that it should expire Dec. 31, 1943, and then Icelanders were to decide through a plebiscite whether they wished to continue the union with Denmark or re-establish their own separate state. When Hitler occupied Denmark, Iceland severed all connection with that country inasmuch as the King was not free to exercise his former duties.

The Icelandic Athling and Cabinet unanimously recommended to the people that they should vote in favor of re-establishing the Republic under the constitution of the Icelandic State, modeled largely on that of the United States, and that favorable vote has just been taken. Extensive preparations are under way in Iceland to celebrate this event on June 17 on the historic Thingvellir (Plains of Parliament).

[In an issue of April 2, 1935, The Christian Science Monitor said of the unique painting of the Icelandic Plains of Emile Walters: " 'The Glacier Blink' has grand and simple masses that are like a descriptive passage in a Northland saga."

It was in June, 1930, that Iceland celebrated the thousand years of its Althing (Parliament) and the flags of the 30 nations participating waved on the brink of Almannagja (the Great Chasm), considered the heart of the historic plains. A number of these flags are now replaced by that representing tyranny, notably in the countries of Czechoslovakia, Norway, and Denmark. It was then that the United States Government presented to Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson as a gift from the American people. Now, the United States and its Allies are fighting to preserve democracy, and Iceland, under Uncle Sam's protecting guardianship, has re-established the Republic of a thousand years ago.

*Vilhjalmur Stefansson, "What Is the Western Hemisphere?" Foreign Affairs, January, 1941.

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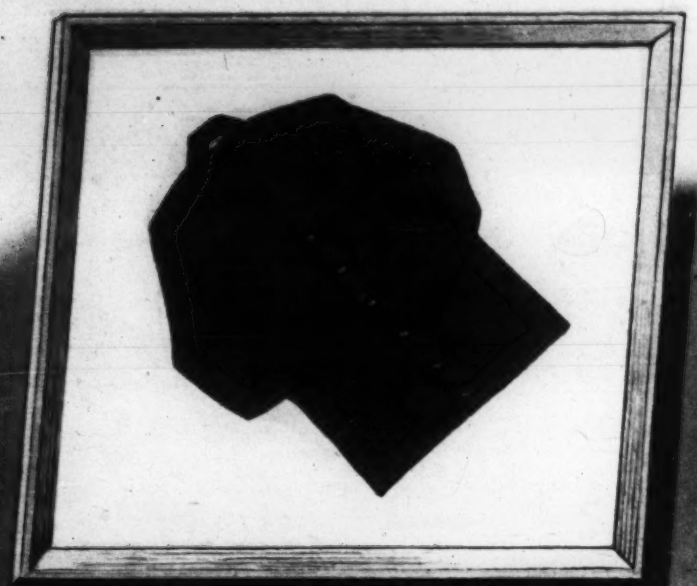

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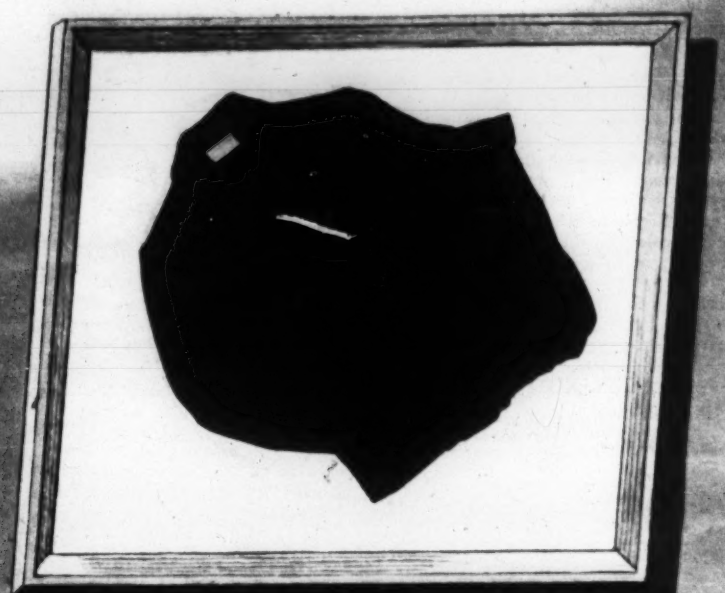

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Canning With Neighbors Is Fun

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Above: "The Most Enjoyable Vacation Would Be to Stay on a Farm and Can Food. . . ." Below: Packing and Sealing the Tins

Cartoons by Reamer Keller

Above: Men Helpers at Great Barrington, Mass. Below: "He Won't Lack Masculine Company. . . ."

FOR SOME PEOPLE the ideal vacation means camping in the mountains, visiting a big city, or spending a few weeks by the sea. But the vacation a little Scotswoman living in Boston thinks will be the most enjoyable this summer is one it took wartime restrictions to bring about. She wants to stay on a farm in Vermont and can food in one of the 17 community canning centers to be opened in the State about July 15.

The speed with which both the woman and her husband, a lawyer, decided that putting up fruits and vegetables with a dozen other people would be more fun than seeing New York plays or relaxing on a sunny beach still surprises them. He had been describing a cosy cottage for rent on the ocean front not far from Boston, where he could commute throughout the summer, when she suddenly said, "No, let's not take it. Wouldn't you like to visit the Hardy farm in Vermont again? Besides," and the awareness of a newly discovered idea came into her eyes, "I think I'd like to can at the center."

The lawyer with a lively interest in what goes on about him, is likely to try his hand at canning, too, on their vacation. And he won't lack for masculine company among the busy workers, pressure cookers, baskets of garden stuff and tin cans. Sixty-four rugged Vermont men, who are more accustomed to eating the "vittles" than preparing them, came regularly to the centers during the canning season last year.

* * *

"I had no idea it could be such fun," remarked one woman who watched her cartons of freshly canned food being carried out to her car last summer. "Why, I want to can all the time, and I never did before! One of the best things about it was working with other women and making so many new friends."

Another added, "It's a lot easier to put up 20 jars when you're working with a group than it is when you're all alone at home."

Vermont is only one of the many states throughout the Union where community canning centers with modern equipment and instruction by trained teachers will be offered free or at exceedingly low rates this summer. Most of them are located in schools and will open in June, to continue until October.

Staffs of home economic teachers, agricultural instructors, secretaries and janitors are given advance training courses supervised by State Boards of Education and Agricultural Extension Services, which co-operate in adminstering most of the programs. Three new centers with power equipment for large-scale canning are being readied in Massachusetts by the State Extension Service for July 15, when this project begins. In New Hampshire, where over 40 centers will be opened as part of the Food Production War Training Program, three new, large canneries will be set up in schools. In addition, New Hampshire canners will be instructed in dehydration.

Although Vermont has one of the smaller canning programs (Maine had about 50 centers last summer with an enrollment of 6,000 and tiny Rhode Island with its 45 centers attracted 16,000 canners), the equipment and procedure the little Scotswoman of Boston found in the St. Johnsbury center are typical of most. Describing her first experience in community canning, she relates: "We started out one morning in the milk truck. Mr. Hardy, the farmer, was driving, with another city woman sitting beside him, and Mrs. Hardy and I tucked away in the back of the truck with our bushel baskets of corn, beets, and carrots stowed about us. It was pretty windy, but we managed to hang on until we reached the center, which was formerly a laundry.

"Inside, Mrs. Hardy registered with a secretary and explained that my friend and I were visitors from the city. We bought tin cans at 4 cents each, or two dozen for 85 cents, and made appointments to use the electric corn-cutter for half an hour at a time.

"We washed the vegetables in a huge sink, cut the corn, and I went downstairs to cook them on gas-burner plates. We had brought our own kettles, but the center was well supplied with pails and other items we could have used. When the food was cooked, we rinsed the cans with cold water, put the name of the owner and the type of food on each, and filled them. Then we dropped them into a steam bath and left them there for a specified time. Throughout the afternoon the two women assistants showed us how to use the equipment.

"After we had clamped the covers on the cans with an electric tin can sealer (that was fun, too!), we turned them over to two men who put them into very large pressure cookers. When they were thoroughly done, the men took them out with "fishnets" and cooled them in cold water. Later we packed them into cartons.

"We started at noon and had put up 100 cans by 4 o'clock. The work was so easily done and the staff of five people were so helpful that we felt as if it were a new kind of social. Afterward we felt so fresh we went calling for a couple of hours."

Over 22,000 householders and victory gardeners in the New England States enjoyed this "new kind of a social" last summer, and discovered, too, the value of community co-operation on more projects. Working together in 275 centers, they donated part of the vegetables, fruits, and meats they canned for school lunches and welfare purposes. In Maine, one pint out of five, or 99,194 pints in all, were left for the school lunch program. As a result of the interest widely aroused in conserving food and planning better meals through the educational program, the Maine Parent-Teachers' Association plans to sponsor an extensive school lunch program in the elementary grades.

The co-operative feeling spread like ripples beyond the centers. In Maine, for example, one market gardener sent in several bushels of cauliflower which he said he would otherwise have plowed under. Gifts of equipment and offers of assistance helped along the programs in other states.

Although a great volume of canning is accomplished in the centers, instruction in using up-to-date methods to conserve food and planning well-rounded meals is stressed equally with the actual work. In states having the Food Production War Training Program, such as Vermont and New Hampshire, courses to teach homemakers and gardeners how to plan the annual food budget are started in March or February. When the growing season comes around, they plant gardens under expert supervision, and later can the food in the centers. Reading rooms, where latest books and bulletins on food conservation are loaned or given away, are popular adjuncts to many of the centers.

* * *

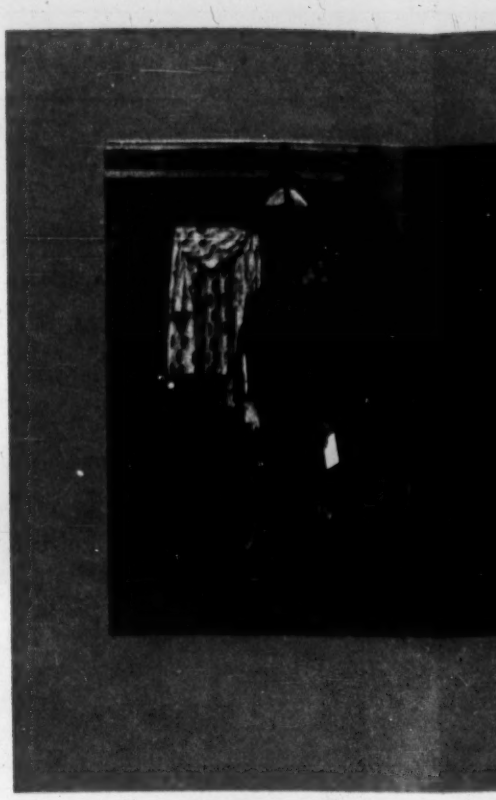
The worth of community canning centers, in addition to the enjoyable social contacts, is summed up in the remarks of Florence L. Jenkins, speaking of the Maine program which she supervises as Director of Home Economics Education and Director of Community Canning Centers: "According to reports, these centers have had an outstanding value in community service, in community relationships, in providing for the needs of families, in making possible a more variable diet during the winter months, in conserving not only surplus food which might be collected, but all food possible. There have been decided economic, social, and moral values in the project. It has certainly sold itself to the men and women of this State."

So thoroughly has community canning taken hold of millions of men and women that its postwar prospects, unlike those of many other emergency programs, are very good. Massachusetts will have a Community Center Teaching Program after the war, according to William R. Cole, extension food technologist, who supervises the State project. Other State canning supervisors are making plans to adjust present programs to peacetime needs, in response to the requests of many canners who have enjoyed the centers' social contacts and profited by the instruction and use of the equipment.

Kinetoscope Arcade in San Francisco, 1894, Its First Showing Was in New York City the Same Year

"Peep Show" to Screen Palace

Fifty Years of the Movies



Pickford's First Picture—"A Lon

Longest and

By Edwin F. Melvin

IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE that this is the golden anniversary year of the movies. A casual observer, relying solely on memory, would probably place the date considerably later. Yet according to historians of the screen, the movies made their first appearance as a medium of public entertainment in a converted shoe store on Broadway near the corner of 27th Street, New York, in 1894.

The infant industry should have been born a year earlier at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Thomas A. Edison had been working on the motion picture idea as early as 1887 in company with W. K. L. Dickson. By 1889 a machine of a kind had been devised at his laboratory in West Orange. In the summer of that year he received information that the flexible photographic material required to make it practical had been evolved by George Eastman in Rochester, N. Y. Edison himself is said to have named the material "film."

In 1891 application was made for a United States patent. But Edison does not seem to have been greatly impressed by the importance of his invention. When it was proposed that he apply for foreign protection at a cost of about $150 he is reported to have brushed the plan aside.

"It isn't worth it," the Wizard of Menlo Park is quoted as saying by Terry Ramsaye, who in his "Million and One Nights" is the Boswell of the beginning days of the movies.

In justice to Edison it should be recalled that his experience with foreign patents had been unfortunate. And it should also be remembered that a few years later, impressed by the general interest in his machine, he was writing with enthusiasm of the possibilities of the movies.

For the moment, however, the inventor was preoccupied with other affairs. He planned to have a set of machines for showing at Chicago in 1892. The exposition was a year late in opening, but even so the machines were not ready, and the birth of the movies took place in more humble surroundings.

At noon on Saturday, April 14, 1894, 10 machines arrived at the Kinetoscope Parlor, which the brothers Alfred and Bertram Tate had set up at 1155 Broadway. The first show began that evening. At 1 o'clock in the morning the Tate brothers closed the doors with $120 in their pockets, the first "gross" in the history of the movies.

The Kinetoscope, to be sure, was not the movie as it is known today. It was a "peep show," an entertainment enclosed within a box, into which the audience peered, one at a time. It remained for others to release the images from the machine and throw the pictures on a screen. But the essence of the movies was there.

What were the early movies like? In the first place, they were the shortest of short subjects. None of them used more than 50 feet of film, about the amount, as Gilbert Seldes has remarked, now required for the list of credits on a feature. In the second place, they were extremely simple. Many can remember how, when audible films first appeared, audiences were satisfied merely to hear bacon sizzling in a pan. So in those first movies the fact of motion in itself was enough.

* * *

One of the earliest of the subjects to be photographed was a sneeze. Fred Ott, an employee in the Edison laboratories, had something of an office reputation for the unrestrained enthusiasm of his sneeze. Not only that, but pictures which have come down to us show him to have been a man with a luxuriant handle-bar moustache, a photogenic asset which was not overlooked by these pioneer producers, though the word was probably unknown to them. Ott was persuaded to perform before the camera. But even at the dawn of the movies temperamental difficulties arose. Ott was willing but his sneeze was not. Finally, the desired reaction was coaxed out of him and a film was made.

Dancers were among the first to be photographed. A letter which many years later came to the attention of Mr. Ramsaye tells of Ruth Dennis dancing for the Kinetoscope in a film which bore the simple title "Dance." Miss Dennis has since become better known as Ruth St. Denis. Annie Oakley, whose name has become a slang synonym for the punched theater tickets which are free of charge, exhibited her ability with a revolver before the camera. Buffalo Bill, who only recently has been the subject of an elaborate Technicolor biography, was recognized at once as desirable material for the movies. There were trained animal acts and bits of slapstick comedy.

The simplicity of those pioneer films is not entirely explained by the ease of satisfying public demand. The primitive nature of the first movie studio had something to do with it. On the Edison lot was erected a curious tarpaper, roofless structure, arranged so that it could revolve on a circular track. The revolving feature was important, for this made it possible to keep the sun's rays on the object being photographed. The contrivance was disrespectfully nicknamed the "Black Maria."

Not until about 1907 had producers discovered the climatic advantages of southern California as a place for movie making, and the migration began which was to turn Hollywood into the film capital of the world. But before then significant technical advances had been made in the lustily growing industry. One of the pioneers was George Melies, who discovered the entertainment value of trick photography and captured public attention with a film, "A Trip to the Moon," 825 feet long, three times the length of the average movie at the time.

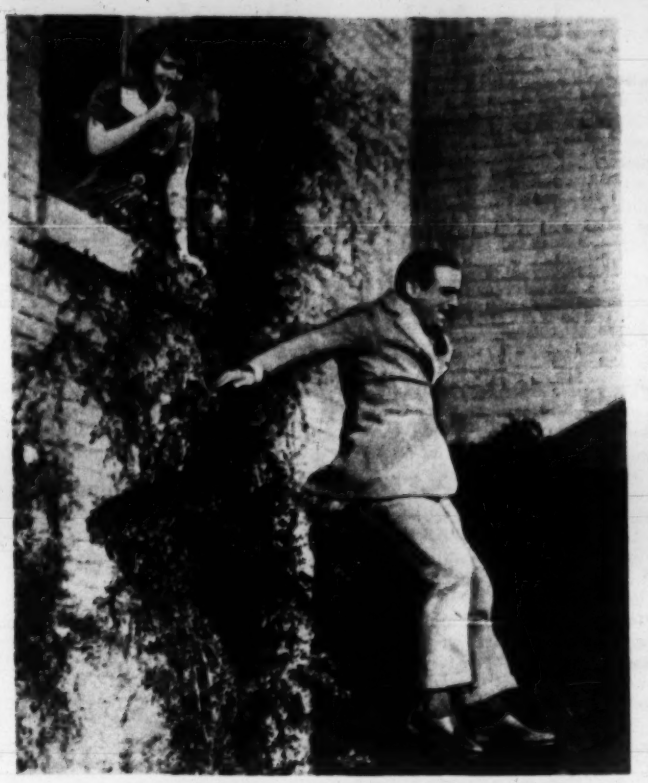
* * *

In 1903 Edwin S. Porter set another marker in the march of the movies with "The Great Train Robbery." It is still preserved and occasionally shown as a curiosity. Its place in screen history depends on its recognition as the first "story picture."

David Wark Griffith brought new techniques to the movies through his development of the use of the close-up, the fade-out, the iris dissolve, and the flashback. And in "The Birth of a Nation" he startled the entertainment world with a super-feature which could provide a full evening of entertainment in itself. But that was not until 1915 and by then the era of the stars was emerging which was to make Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Theda Bara, Rudolph Valentino, Charlie Chaplin, Gloria Swanson, and Greta Garbo known around the world.

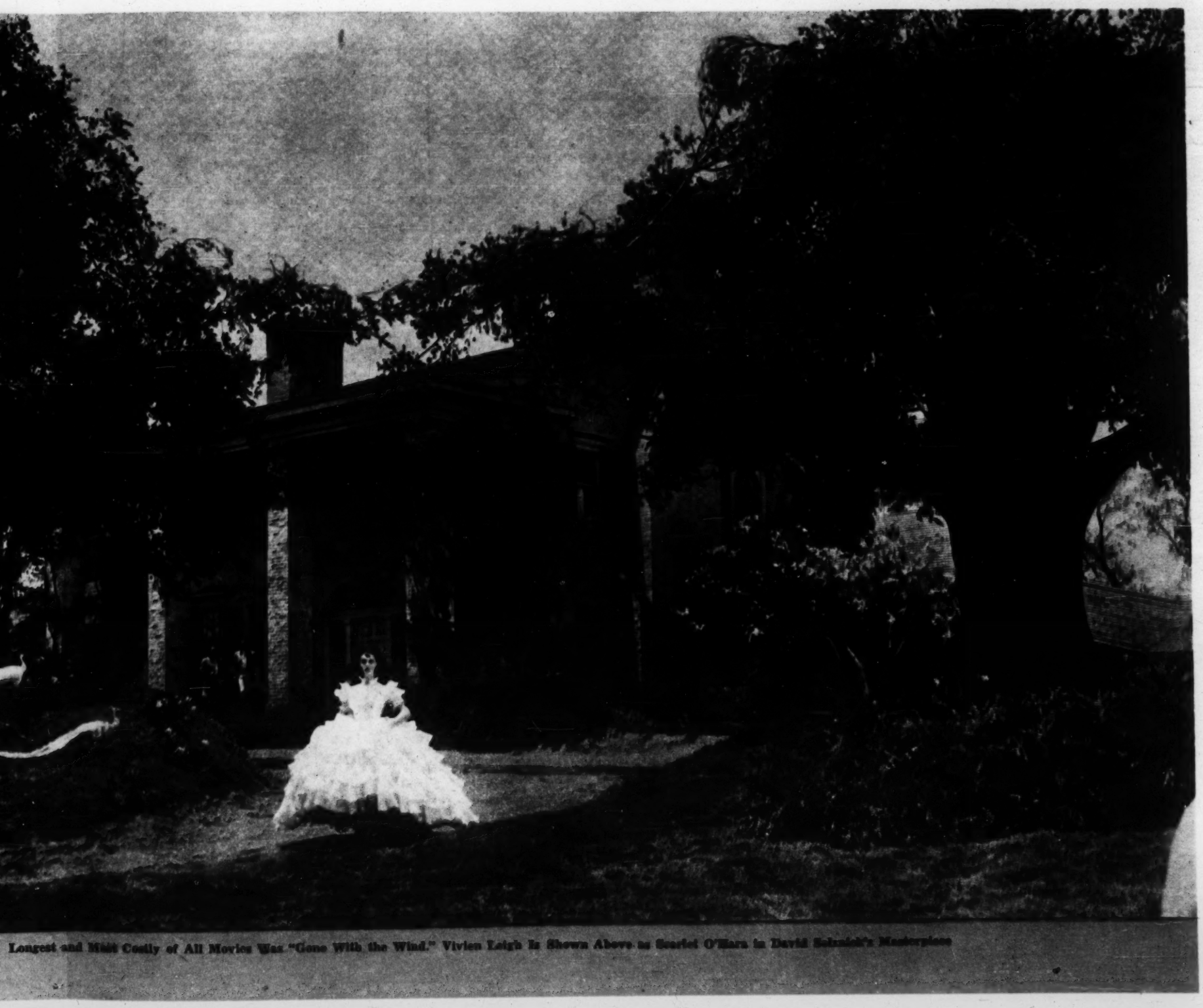
The revolution brought by dialogue in 1929 and the more gradual development of color are chapters in the annals of the screen which seem to have been written only yesterday. They are amazing enough, but no more so than the growth of the industry itself from that small beginning 50 years ago in the little store on Broadway.

icture—"A Lonely Villa"—1909



Douglas Fairbanks in a Scene From "The Nut," 1921

David W. Griffith (With Megaphone) Directing



Longest and Most Costly of All Movies Was "Gone With the Wind." Vivien Leigh Is Shown Above as Scarlet O'Hara in David Selznick's Masterpiece

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William Hazlitt, Whose Pen Knew No Friends

Born Under Saturn, by Catherine MacDonald Maclean. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

CATHERINE MACDONALD MACLEAN, author of "Born Under Saturn," has written about William Hazlitt in a spirit of undiluted sympathy. This attitude on the part of a biographer usually results in a good understanding of the subject, but there is always some risk that the interpretation will seem one-sided. In this instance, Hazlitt's unfortunate habits and his furious attacks upon men who had been his friends are explained away so vigorously that the reader wonders about the evidence on the other side.

Miss Maclean's intention, as she announces in a foreword, has been to make a study of Hazlitt's intellectual and emotional development and of his life struggle in the service of liberty. To her the second of these elements interprets the first.

Amid much that was chaotic and confused in Hazlitt he showed himself capable of consistency and continuity in his opinions, from the time when as a boy he heard the Unitarian ministers of his family circle denounce slavery, to the last year when he was attacking the Game Code, which was condemning thousands of hungry Britons to transportation.

Hazlitt gave no quarter to those whom he regarded as enemies of the people, and his political writing, to use Miss Maclean's imagery, was like the play of forked lightning. His manner of literary debate knew no rules so long as he was waging war on privilege and injustice.

Hazlitt thought of being a Unitarian minister like his father, then wanted to be a writer, labored for years on an essay about the foundations of human action, "writing a page or two in half a year"; decided to be a painter, made a meager living in that way, returned to literature; wrote dramatic criticism, literary criticism, political criticism, "was nothing if not critical."

* * *

His was the age of the great review magazines, with articles that made the book under discussion a taking-off place for the reviewer's expression of his own political and philosophic theories. Invective was unrestrained. It was also an age of talk, when men got together for the sake of pursuing an idea down endless corridors of discussion. Hazlitt had a bitter pen, though in his lighter essays he was capable of a delicate fancy. More notice might well have been given to these "minikins," which have survived when his more serious work has been forgotten.

Socially, Hazlitt followed a "poison-thorny" way. Though he possessed a certain wistful beauty of coloring and feature, he had a sullen, downward look. He thoroughly believed that he was distasteful to women, and his two marriages were unsuccessful, the second unnecessarily so. The one great love of his life was futile. Womenkind did not fare well in his writings and his reputation bore many scars.

* * *

He seems to have had an inveterate disposition to fall out with old friends, but his biographer explains this by giving evidence that the breaks resulted from his friends' apostasy to causes once held dear by them and him. Throughout the book he is constantly the misused, the misjudged, rather than the misguided.

In writing about a man whose style was fervid and declamatory, and a period when "sensibility" was still much the mode, Miss Maclean has imparted these qualities to her own style. Thus she has given her readers the "feel" of the times; and though the style is out of tune with present-day precision and sophistication, it is often vivid.

W. K. R.

The Position of Canada

Dominion of the North: A History of Canada, by Donald Grant Creighton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

CANADA, having vastly altered its internal society and its place in the world during the last five years, is now engaged in a widespread process of self-examination. More than ever before Canadians feel themselves to be a nation, and they want to know where that nation came from, where it stands now, where it is going.

To this inquiry Donald Grant Creighton, associate professor of history at the University of Toronto, has just made an impressive contribution, a truly fundamental history of Canada, which seeks from the first page to probe the inner meaning of Canada's growth and to assess the forces that built it.

Through the story of New France, the British conquest, the defeat of the American invaders after the Revolutionary War and again in 1812, the Rebellion of 1837, the dawn of responsible government, the confederation of the Canadian provinces, the opening of the West, the achievement of equality and independence within the British Commonwealth, the depression and the years immediately preceding this war, the author constantly explores the deep currents of Canadian life, which many Canadians still do not understand.

Through all Canadian history certain currents are clearly recognizable. There is, first, the attempt to build a nation against obstacles of geography and economics, with the illogical compromises used to achieve this final logic. There is the determination of Canadians to govern themselves and yet somehow to retain their place in the British Commonwealth. There is always the necessity of harmonizing the high policy of Canada with that of its neighbor. All these stresses and pulls emerge clearly in "Dominion of the North," more clearly, in summary, than in any other single book this reviewer has seen.

The book is written primarily for the American reader. In the United States ignorance of Canadian history and Canadian affairs exceeds even ignorance of American history in Canada. This is constantly reflected in some American utterances—even occasionally by statesmen and newspapers. In a period when the British Commonwealth is considering its future, which must affect largely the future of the world, an understanding of it by Americans is more necessary than ever. It cannot be obtained without an intimate knowledge of Canada because, as Professor Creighton shows, the present political structure of the British Commonwealth is the product of Canadian opinion, Canadian protest against outside interference, and yet Canadian willingness to maintain a league of nations under a single king.

Origins of commonwealth as expressed in the Durham Report, in the growth of self-government in pre-Confederation times, and its flowering in the Statute of Westminster all are to be found in "Dominion of the North," and this, apart from all the other virtues of this book, makes it timely. Its rich content of ideas, beneath its recital of facts, is needed not only in the United States but in Canada as well.

B. H.

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The Ideals of Greek Culture Examined

Paideia: The Ideals of Greek Culture, by Werder Jaeger. Translated from the German Manuscript by Gilbert Highet. Vols. 2 and 3. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75 each.

READERS OF Werner Jaeger's studies in ancient Greek aspiration that stand under the title of "Paideia," Vols. 2 and 3, may expect a certain degree of editorial judgment on the part of the translator, Gilbert Highet, because the two books, though done from a German text, represent a manuscript, and not, as Vol. 1 of the set did, a book existing in print. Any "tendency," therefore, that persons other than Germans might take umbrage at will hardly be found; and people of the English-speaking world will discover nothing that antagonizes their own ideals.

* * *

Professor Jaeger, however he does it, gets over to the popular side of the classics and becomes, accordingly, exciting. His outlook is clean away from the conventional. With him, history, instead of being a string of epochs strung togther like a train of railway cars, is more like a merging of currents or a blending of colors. Roughly to indicate his notion, Plato, main subject particularly of Vol. 2, represents a stream of speculation that carries down to Christian times, that continues along with Christian thought, and that contributes to that thought and modifies it, while never dominating it, or tending to supplant it or even competing with it.

* * *

Now the question that pervades all remark and comment here is freedom. In fine, individual freedom remains the author's special problem, shapes up as Plato's general problem, and assumes the character of a problem with which the reader must be more or less deeply concerned.

More concretely, the theme of Vol. 2 is the state, and the individual's relation to it. In pursuit of the matter, the author surveys the repertory of Plato's writings known as the Dialogues, with pre-eminent attention to recovering the biography of that master querist of the ages, that homely man of Athens who asked so many questions and left record of answers to none. Sort of laboratory-wise, the Platonic output of prose is condensed and clarified, and there precipitates, if the figure will go, a portrait of Socrates.

Quite a scholarly show, but after all only alchemy; the subject of meditation and contemplation right through is Plato's notion of a state. That notion, by every sign, has little to do with practical politics, whether of remote days or near. Plato's state could not be realized or in any way interpreted by means of modern syllabic-synthetic devices of government and administration.

* * *

The state, by Professor Jaeger's understanding of Plato, is not expressed by a mechanism. In brief, the state is "within us." That serious side of classic civilization disposed of in Vol. 2, the author takes up concerns more especially archeological and philological, or at any rate less philosophical, in Vol. 3. For a couple more of lost, or hitherto imperfectly sought, biographies, he brings to palpitating life the career of Xenophon and of Isocrates, the man who has hitherto been chiefly famous for having one more letter in his name than Socrates.

Another thankful service of Vol. 3 is assurance that the Epistles of Plato, or the principal of them, have equal claim to genuineness with the Dialogues. There again a personage of the great era of Greece is made the more human and like the rest of us.

W. P. T.

The Book Window

Palestine, Land of Promise, by Walter Clay Lowdermilk (Harpers, $2.50), describes the Holy Land in its actual modern appearance and discusses its possibilities as a region for reclamation and re-civilization. While commending the Zionist movement, it represents no obvious propaganda for the cause. It considers the possibilities of soil restoration, draining of the marshes of the northern country and irrigation of the south country, and it gives opinion on both agricultural and industrial likelihoods. Achievements already made in farm and village improvement are noted and illustrated.

The Steep Ascent, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh (Harcourt, Brace, $2). The account of a flight over the Alps, made by a celebrated flier and his wife. Mrs. Lindbergh would have us believe that it is fiction. She has written it with her usual sensitiveness and beauty of style, and the whole takes on the quality of an allegory.

Master Drawings, edited by Bryan Holme (Studio, $3.50). Contains reproductions of the works of Blake, Botticelli, Daumier, Da Vinci, Degas, Van Dyck, Goyer, El Greco, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, and many other great artists in line.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Bible Models for Action Cited

Living Zestfully, by Clovis G. Chappell. New York: Abingdon Cokesbury. $1.50.

THAT SAME VIGOR of treatment and clarity of insight are found in Dr. Chappell's latest book as in his "Feminine Faces," reviewed in these columns on Nov. 7, 1942. "Living Zestfully" is a collection of sermons which interpret, in the light of present problems, 14 familiar Biblical texts.

The opening address is based on the words, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content," which are cited from "a thank you letter that Paul wrote to his friends at Philippi." When rightly regarded, Dr. Chappell reminds us, contentment does not imply either laziness of self-satisfaction — qualities entirely foreign to the rugged apostle to the Gentiles. "He was satisfied with the road that he was traveling, but he was not satisfied with the goal he had attained."

* * *

Another sermon, entitled, "Easing the Strain," commends the courage of Peter and John, who, when hailed before the Sanhedrin and warned to speak no more in Jesus' name, did not stoop to compromise, but affirmed openly that they must and would continue so to speak. These men, as the writer observes, "saw a hard situation through with honor," while at the same time "they did a big thing with such beautiful naturalness." Their secret lay in the fact, so evident that even their judges remarked upon it, that "they had been with Jesus."

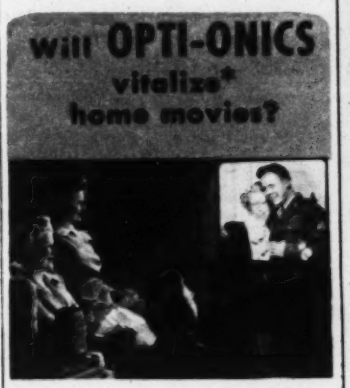
A later chapter is based upon a well-known passage in First Corinthians, which Dr. Moffatt renders: "I did the planting, Apollos did the watering, but it was God who made the seed grow." God, Dr. Chappell argues, is in a sense as dependent on man as man is on God; while likewise, "we are dependent upon each other." Then there is much to be said in favor of the statement that "the New Testament knows no such thing as a solitary Christian. . . . Christianity is not a hermit's cell; it is a brotherhood."

* * *

A discourse on "Getting a Boost from our Knocks" draws many helpful lessons from the story of Joseph, who overcame criticism, slavery, and temptation to become prime minister of Egypt; while when he reached the climax of his power, he manifested toward his brothers forgiveness, not resentment, affirming that as for the evil which they had thought to do against him "God meant it unto good" (Gen. 50:20); and so Joseph became "about the most Christ-like man in the Old Testament."

The book is well worth reading, and its varied and practical applications of Scriptural teachings will appeal to many.

T. L. L.



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The Price of Peace

The price of peace is eternal vigilance, no less than that of liberty.—W. H. PILLSBURY.

Danish Press, Legal and Illegal

The cut in supply of paper by 26 per cent hits the unfortunate legal press, but naturally will hinder the illegal press not at all or very little. About 1,000,000 copies of illegal Danish newspapers are now published every month. The paper Hjemmefronten prints 50,000 copies a month. The papers are now increasingly printed by illegal firms.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

The Part We Play

Work is the part we have and play and create in our common adventure of human achievement. —ELEANOR B. STOCK.

". . . As Others See Us"

Anyone without a sense of humor is deprived of the power of self-criticism. — WILLIAM LYON PHELPS.

Too Much Talk

The busiest enemy agents are very ordinary people engaged in a simple job of listening while Americans talk too much.—LIEUT. JOSEPH T. CASEY.

What to Do

We do not know what we ought to do until we know what we can do; and we certainly should consider what men can do before we pass laws prescribing what they should do.—DR. ROBERT E. PARK.

Choosing and Doing

In a democracy, all the possible courses of action have to be laid fully and clearly before the citizens, so that they can choose their course of their own free will, and then freely give it their voluntary co-operation.—PHYLLIS BENTLEY.

That Is Alaska

For the pioneer, rugged peaks are better than trimmed lawns—he wants a land that challenges a man, a land where the dignity of the individual is more important than money in the bank, a land where you can make your life whatever you wish to make it. That is Alaska.—ERNEST GRUENING, Governor of Alaska.

Little Business Must Help

Economists estimate that industry and agriculture will have to provide 50,000,000 jobs after the war if we are to avoid intolerable unemployment. Big business alone cannot swing the job. Ninety per cent of the 2,000,000 employers in America employ less than eight persons.—CLARENCE WOODBURY.

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Over the Editor's Desk

IT IS A PLEASURE once in a while to get a human document that is, to say the least, revealing. One such has just come to me. It came from a naval commander and relates the conversation he had with a veteran pilot of a fighter squadron during a stroll along the beach at Joppa. The conversation was far removed from the subject of sports which was uppermost in the thoughts of the pilot in prewar days, for he was a professional athlete. Perhaps the pilot's missions over hostile territory had something to do with it. Certainly it is interesting in that it shows the kind of discussion men sometimes enter into among themselves, particularly when the busy world is not listening.

Here is the commander's own story:

"We left the billet together, strolling rather than walking in the soft summer night. After sundown in Palestine the air is a cool balm and a sweet perfume. The moon was new. Visibility was as of high noon after we got our night vision.

"After passing two blocks we turned sharply to the right and scuffed down a short dune of loose sand. We were on the beach at old Joppa. The Mediterranean was asleep. Curls of waves unwound gently on the floor of firm sand. The sky arched a deep purple dome over land and sea. Talk was profane. We were on holy ground.

"Quietly the pilot murmured his thoughts: 'Where do I find religion? I've been up toward that moon thousands of feet and I know God is there. If I had religion, I'd know how to pray so I could talk to Him.'

"The silence was reverential.

"'Have you ever read the Bible?' I offered.

"'No. I've seen it but never opened it.'

"'The next time you're in Jerusalem, buy a copy. Read it. You will find in it all your answers. And you will find other books to read with it, too.'

"We turned back toward the billet, passing a cottage where clinging jasmine vines were in full blossom.

"Before saying good-night at the entrance, I said, 'Keep looking, my boy. You're not far from finding your religion.'"

A friend of mine had had a busy day. He had sold one house and bought another. The weight of the transaction had carried over to the next day, and steered him to a typewriter. This is what he wrote:

My P. M.

1:00. Borrowed $1,000 in Boston.
1:15. Ate queer lunch at Corner Store.
2:45. Had new house insured against fire, cyclone, hurricane, and explosion.
3:00. Borrowed $1,000 at Lexington.
4:00. Saw moving man.
4:14. Saw real estate broker.
4:30. Telephoned electric light company.
5:00. Swept basement.
6:00. Supper.
8:00. Fannie Brice.
9:30. Bed.

With $2,000 on his head, the thing I want to know is how he could sleep.

ZILPHA R. GILSTRAP, one of the newer acquisitions to the City Staff, got quite a thrill out of collecting and assembling the facts for her story on community canning centers. She found the subject of absorbing interest. We hope you will, too. She made her debut in the Weekly Magazine Section on April 22, this year, with an article entitled "G. I. Revue."

THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS, whose article, "Iceland: Republic of a Thousand Years," appears in this issue, is the wife of the artist, Emile Walters. Prior to 1934, he had painted in the United States almost exclusively and been widely represented. His paintings of Iceland constituted a new phase of his art. He returned recently from a year of liaison work there.

There is many a person who can remember the movies when they were called, not too harshly, the "flicks." For flicker they did. But that was when they were in their infancy. Time has added refinements innumerable. And today, after 50 years of progress, they have reached new heights, attaining a definite place for themselves and becoming perhaps the world's most popular form of paid entertainment. The story of the films is told by EDWIN F. MELVIN, Assistant Dramatic Editor of this paper.

W. W. C.

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Eventide Along the Beach at Joppa in Palestine

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